

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1917—VOL. X, NO. 11

LAST EDITION

SENATOR CLORAN MAKES AN ATTACK ON BISHOP FALLON

Denounces the Bishop's Manifesto in Which He Urged Canadian Roman Catholics to Support Sir Robert Borden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Canada.—The Hon. H. J. Cloran, an Irish Roman Catholic and a member of the Canadian Senate, has fallen foul of Bishop Fallon for his recent appeal for support of the Unionist Government.

Bishop Fallon, who is the Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Ont., in the course of his statement, declares that the big issue before the electors was conscription, and he points out that all the elements which opposed Canada entering the war are now all behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that the defeat of the Government would mean the slackening of Canada's effort. He makes a strong appeal to his co-religionists to support Sir Robert Borden's Government.

Mr. Cloran, who lives in Montreal, has addressed the following open message to Monsignor Stagni, Papal delegate to Canada:

"Bishop Fallon's political, partisan, military election manifesto in the interests of the so-called Unionist Government is an affront and humiliation to the [Roman] Catholic Church. [Roman] Catholics all over Canada, and I as one of their parliamentary representatives, denounce it as an unwarranted attack on the independence of their citizenship and of their civil and political freedom in elections. We denounce it as a malignant brand of discord between the adherents of the [Roman] Catholic Church, and further as an unchristian, if not sedulous appeal to set race against race in Canada. Your excellency therefore is most respectfully, but very urgently requested to exercise your papal authority to publicly and without delay—owing to the election date—repudiate Bishop Fallon's manifesto as containing the expression of the views and sentiments of the [Roman] Catholic Church in matters purely political and partisan."

RUmania JOINS ARMISTICE MOVE

Hostilities Are Suspended—Telegram to Field Marshal von Mackensen Proposes Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Petrograd telegraph agency has issued a Bolshevik dispatch stating that General Tscherebatsch, Assistant Commander-in-Chief on the Rumanian front, has assumed the initiative in entering into negotiations for an armistice, regarding which a telegram has been sent to Field Marshal von Mackensen, proposing a meeting place for the plenipotentiaries.

The Rumanian communiqué confirms this, stating that hostilities were suspended yesterday on the whole front. The enemy troops manifested their satisfaction, it says, and endeavored to approach the Rumanian network system, but the Rumanians maintained an attitude of dignity and reserve, resisting all attempts at fraternization.

Bolshevik Seek to Hold Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Regarding the suspension of hostilities on the Russian front interest here continues to center on the stipulation by the Bolsheviks that enemy troops shall not be dispatched from the eastern to other fronts. According to the concluding passage of the Bolsheviks' report of the conference, this "no dispatch of troops to the western front" is the principal condition of the armistice. The Bolsheviks wish the allied peoples, especially the Socialists, to decide if the aloofness of their diplomats from the negotiations is to their interests, which it is considering in making this stipulation.

Bolshevik Claim 2,704,444 Votes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The Bolsheviks claim 2,704,444 votes in the Constituent Assembly elections, the Cadets having 2,230,500 votes and the Social Revolutionaries forming a majority of the Left, 2,221,260.

The Central Executive Council has issued a decree permitting the councils of all electoral districts the right to proceed with reelections for all elective bodies, including the Constituent Assembly, thus enabling the electors, it is declared, to revoke their choice if they find the views of their chosen representatives no longer agree with their own.

Mr. Kerensky has issued a letter which appears in the newspapers, pointing out the Bolsheviks' failure to redeem their promises and declaring that he safeguarded the liberty of democracy and the future happiness of the Russian masses for eight months, and that while he remained in power democracy existed and liberty.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

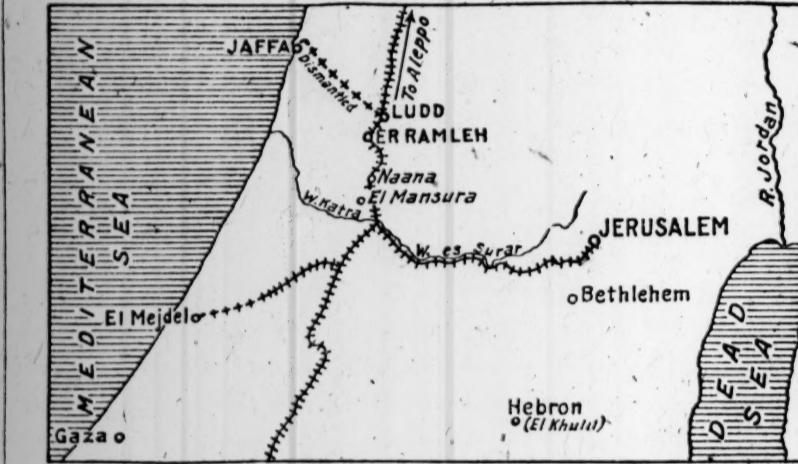
There has been little or no fighting on the western fronts in Flanders and France, but the left of General Diaz's line, on the Piave, has been heavily attacked, and certain positions taken, according to the German accounts, with a loss of 15,000 more men to the Italians.

From Palestine comes the news that the town of Hebron has been occupied by the British troops. It was here that the Turks, retiring from Gaza, prepared to make their stand so as to protect Jerusalem from the south. Ever since they were forced to retire from the Gaza line, they have been concentrated here, so that the British pressure is beginning to operate from the south, as well as from the north.

British Air Raids

LONDON, England (Saturday)—British naval airplanes on Wednesday and Thursday continued their bombing

(Continued on page two, column five)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Continuing their campaign against the Turks from the south, General Allenby's forces have now occupied the ancient city of Hebron, which is situated 20 miles south of Jerusalem.

HEBRON OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official statement issued by the War Office last night says General Allenby reports that the town of Hebron (El Khulil), in Palestine, has been occupied by British troops.

Hebron is an ancient and important city of Southern Judah. In Josh. xvi. 13 one may read of its capture by Caleb, but, except for this incident, little is known of its early history. It reached great prominence, however, in the reign of David, who made it his royal city and his headquarters in the movement against Jerusalem. It was later seized by the Edomites, but was recovered by Judas Maccabeus. Finally, it fell before Vespasian.

MUCH DEPRESSION NOTED IN GERMANY

Well-Informed Authority Says Such Condition Is Remarkable in View of War Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A well-informed authority informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there was, at the present moment, much depression in Germany regarding the war. While in no way inclined to attach too much importance to the possibly momentary depression in Germany, The Christian Science Monitor informant considered it remarkable in view of Germany's military successes in Italy and at Cambrai, and in view of the eastern position.

The German people craved for peace, and their feeling was apparently that these victories somehow did not seem to bring peace any nearer. The Christian Science Monitor informant considered that the depression was partly due to the German people's lack of nourishment. There was plenty of food in Germany, but unfortunately for the people it did not have a very high food value.

DR. ERNST KUNWALD ARRESTED AS ENEMY

CINCINNATI, O.—Dr. Ernest Kunwald, director of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra Association, was arrested today in the association's offices by United States Marshal Devany on order of Attorney-General Gregory of Washington. Dr. Kunwald is an Austrian. He was arrested under section 12 of the President's proclamation of April 6 as an enemy alien.

For some time the resignation of Dr. Kunwald as conductor of the Cincinnati Orchestra has been in the hands of the president of the Cincinnati Orchestra Association, Mrs. Charles P. Taft. The resignation was presented at the time when citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., refused to have Dr. Kunwald direct a concert in Pittsburgh on the ground of his Austrian citizenship.

PRESIDEO HIGH MASS DESCRIBED

San Francisco Newspaper Gives Full Account of Camp Exercises Held on Thanksgiving Day for the Enlisted Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In the account of the solemn high mass held at the Presidio parade ground on Thanksgiving Day, which soldiers of all creeds attended, after the religious service to be held on that day had been announced as an interdenominational service, under the headlines "Solemn High Mass Thanksgiving Service," a writer says in part in the San Francisco Chronicle: "War and Thanksgiving brought about many unusual combinations yesterday. Not one was farther outside the

ence to possible susceptibilities, the benediction inseparable from his address to congregations of his own faith was omitted.

"The Archbishop greatly praised the wisdom of President Wilson in committing the care of the soldiers, as far as their recreation and spiritual welfare is concerned, to the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus.

"Chaplain Major Newsom gave a hearty Thanksgiving sermon to his unusual congregation, whom he addressed as 'Ladies and men.'

"Mayor Rolph, as Mayor of San Francisco, gave the soldiers a hearty Thanksgiving greeting.

"The mass rendered was Concone's, the soloist singers were Miss Gertrude Norton, Miss Ettie O'Brien and Mrs. Leon Jones. Miss Gage was conductor; organ soloist, Mrs. Roy S. Folger; trombone, School Superintendent Alfred Roncovieri; violin, Jeremiah O'Connor."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress

has adopted a resolution declaring war against Austria-Hungary.

The vote in the Senate was 74 to 0.

Senator La Follette being absent, but

opposed to the resolution. In the

House the vote was 364 to 1, the one

negative vote being given by Repre-

sentative London.

The promptness with which both branches of Congress met the request of the President was taken as an earnest of the unanimity with which the legislative branch of the Government intends to meet the war demands of the hour.

In the Senate, Senators Vardaman,

Gronna and Norris, who voted against

war with Germany, voted for the Aus-

trian resolution. Senator La Follette

was not in the chamber when the vote

was taken, but appeared later and

said he had gone to his office to pre-

pare a resolution, but that if he had

been present he would have voted in

the negative.

The Senate resolution having been adopted before the House took action, was substituted for the Flood resolution in the lower body, which was laid on the table. Immediately after passage the resolution was signed by the president of the Senate and the speaker, and went to the White House, where it was later signed by the President.

In both branches the feeling was

strong that the declaration should in-

clude Bulgaria and Turkey, but even

among the Republicans the thought

was openly expressed that the neces-

sity of the hour is united action, and

for this reason all else was subordi-

nated to the purpose of following the

direction of the President.

The President signed the measure

at once and it became officially effec-

tive at 5:03 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The signing of the resolution, it is

expected, will be followed immediately

by presidential proclamation making

the unnaturalized subjects of Aus-

tria-Hungary amenable to the same

regulations that have been applied to

the German enemy aliens. A move-

ment has been started in Congress,

however, to provide for making citi-

zens of those Austrians who, in con-

siderable numbers, have enlisted in

the United States Army.

The text of the resolution, as

adopted, was as follows:

"Whereas, The imperial and royal

Austro-Hungarian Government has

committed repeated acts of war

against the Government and the people

of the United States of America; there-

fore, be it enacted by the Senate and

House of Representatives:

"That war be declared by the United States against Austria-Hungary.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary

Lansing announces receipt of a report

from the United States consul at Tiflis

that it is rumored there that the former

Tzar has escaped.

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Need of More Ships Emphasized

special train which left Boston Thursday night is not expected to reach Halifax until some time tomorrow. Some of the trains from St. John, N. B., are also detained by drifts.

The Massachusetts woman's branch of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness has voted to cooperate with the State relief committee. Supplies are being gathered by members of the society. Only clothing which may be immediately used is being collected, and the society is not accepting anything that has been repurposed or cleansed.

Communications have been sent to every local public safety committee in the State, appointing them as the local committee of the Massachusetts Halifax Relief Committee, and at towns where there are no public safety committees the boards of selectmen have been designated to do the work.

An entertainment for the relief of Halifax is to be held at Mechanics Building tomorrow at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the American-British Federation. Well-known speakers are scheduled to address the meeting, and it is hoped that Harry Lauder and his band will be available for the evening.

The Boston branch of the Red Cross has sent 500 pairs of blankets, and through the efforts of Mayor Curley, President Wilson authorized the War Department to release a carload of blankets which are now on their way to Halifax. Local manufacturers told the Mayor that they were tied up with war contracts, and he thereupon appealed to the White House. It is estimated that the car contains 8000 pairs of blankets.

The various women's organizations are cooperating with the state committee in raising funds and supplies. The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, through its president, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, has placed its resources at the disposal of the state committee.

The state committee met yesterday afternoon at the State House and discussed a program for sending relief. At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that \$100,000 had been contributed. The committee will meet at 10 o'clock every morning until the conditions at Halifax are ameliorated.

The Massachusetts Halifax Relief Committee, appointed by the Governor, is made up of Henry B. Endicott, chairman; James J. Phelan, vice-chairman; Robert Winsor, treasurer; James J. Storrow, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Robert F. Herrick, former Senator W. Murray Crane, George H. Lyman, J. Frank O'Hare, A. C. Ratshay, Charles S. Baxter, Edwin U. Curtis, George C. Lee.

At another meeting held in the afternoon, James Jackson, division manager of the New England division of the Red Cross; Walter C. Baylies and Charles M. McIntyre, chairman of the British Imperial Relief Fund, conferred with Chairman Endicott and Vice-Chairman Phelan and made plans for closer cooperation.

Report From Warship Commander
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has received a report from a representative of the Navy Department now at Halifax on the American warship now there. It says in part:

"A great deal of confusion exists throughout the city and therefore, in order to assist, I have established a hospital on shipboard. A large working party has been landed to lend assistance in putting up shelters for the homeless people of the city of Halifax."

Early Friday the warship commander reported his arrival at Halifax, having headed for the port when he heard and saw the explosion 52 miles at sea.

AUSTRIANS ARRESTED FOR WAREHOUSE FIRE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Four Austrians have been arrested by federal operatives in connection with a fire which destroyed a government warehouse on the South Side, today. Their names and the specific charge against them, have been withheld.

The warehouse in which were stored a quantity of explosives and other munitions, caught fire shortly before 9 o'clock today, and the flames spread so rapidly that a second alarm was sounded. The cause of the fire has not been determined. The building was guarded by a number of soldiers.

Three Germans Arrested

CRANSTON, R. I.—Three German aliens were jailed here yesterday by John J. Richards, United States marshal, at the request of Harvey A. Baker, United States attorney, where they are to be kept pending investigation of their cases. The men are Karl P. Sporka, alias Ewald Ludwitzl, Albert B. Naumann and Albert F. C. Einrauch.

John F. Moors will take charge of the entire work upon his arrival and whatever additional relief may be needed will be arranged for.

In Congress Representative Tague of Massachusetts introduced a joint resolution to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the relief of the people.

Message From President

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has sent to the Governor General of Canada an expression of sympathy of the people of the United States because of the disaster at Halifax.

His telegram reads as follows: "In the presence of the awful disaster at Halifax the people of the United States offer to their noble brethren of the Dominion their heartfelt sympathy and grief, as is fitting at this time when to the ties of kinship and community of speech and of material interests are added the strong bonds of union in the common cause of national existence."

PROVISIONING OF SWITZERLAND

New York Relief Arrangements

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Several special trains, furnished by the New York Central Railroad have started from here for Halifax with every facility for supplying aid to the Nova Scotian city. They carried 600 men, together with \$15,000 worth of tools \$150,000 worth of lumber, 1000 portable houses and 25 motor trucks. The party includes a special salvage corps under 20 expert engineers, who will restore whatever houses can be saved and direct the construction of temporary shelter as rapidly as possible.

Dr. Thomas Darlington has been

placed in charge of the temporary housing problems.

The following articles, valued at more than \$200,000 are being carried to the city: 4930 pairs of socks and 3034 pairs of bed socks, 10,800 sweaters, 15,152 pieces of men's women's and children's clothing, 10,000 blankets, 496 cots and a carload of foodstuffs.

British Warships Rescued Crew

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirty-four of the crew of the Belgian relief commission's steamship, Iimo, which collided with the Mont Blanc in Halifax harbor, were rescued by a British warship, according to messages received here by the commission. The captain and the first and second officers and three members of the crew, it was stated, have not been heard from.

Aid Ordered Sent From Navy Yard

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty-five thousand blankets and 600 stoves from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard have been ordered sent by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to relieve the people of Halifax.

Mr. Daniels also dispatched hospital unit from Provincetown, Mass., and stated that everything the navy has available for relief work is at the disposal of Halifax.

Carpenters for Halifax

TORONTO, Ont.—Two hundred carpenters and glaziers in Toronto battalions have been ordered to Halifax.

AUSTRIA FOR PEACE DISCUSSION AT ONCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Following his speech before the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian delegation Count Czernin replying to a question from a Socialist, said that the Government desired that the present armistice negotiations should be followed immediately by peace negotiations, if possible, and in that event his departure from Vienna to attend the negotiations would be necessary. Whether in that case the delegations would continue to sit was undecided.

The Koelnische Zeitung's Vienna correspondent states that it is already clear that some two-thirds of the Austrian delegation already supports Count Czernin's proposal to bring in Irish redistribution in a separate bill. He proposed a conference of two Nationalist members and two Ulstermen, with the speaker as chairman, to reach an agreement on redistribution for Ireland.

The period of disqualification for conscientious objectors will continue during the war and for five years afterwards.

The shipping controller's deputy announced that food ships were so well protected that the percentage of wheat for British ports, lost in September, was only 3.8 per cent and in October 7 per cent. November will be equally good.

Since the beginning of the convoys to Dec. 1, under 1½ per cent of all convoys' inward cargoes had been lost.

Mr. Bonar Law replied in the affirmative when asked if he was aware of the quantities of guns and ammunition sent from this country to Russia, and that some of the same had passed into enemy hands and been used against the British troops and their allies. He declined to state the Government's proposals regarding orders ready to go forward to Russia and gave no answer to another questioner, who asked how many guns and how much ammunition sent from Great Britain to Russia was handed over to the enemy by the Russian authorities during the first year of the war.

The British, French and Italian governments consider that no reply to the papal note is necessary beyond that of President Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil informed the House in reply to a question.

The following are the questions and answers submitted in the House, referring to diplomatic negotiations with the Vatican and mentioned by Lord Robert in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. McLean asked the Prime Minister if in the treaty made between Italy, on the one hand, and Great Britain, France and Russia on the other, antecedent and leading up to the entrance of Italy into the war, the powers named agreed to support Italy in her not allowing representatives of the Holy See to take any diplomatic steps for the conclusion of peace or regarding matters pertaining to the present war. He further asked if the Government adhered to such a clause, if not what steps it intended to take by way of modification or repudiation of it and in the latter event what amends it proposed to make to the Holy See and to those citizens of the Empire whose spiritual interests the Holy See represents.

Lord Robert replied: "The question seems based on a misapprehension. The clause referred to does not affect the spiritual interests of the Holy See, nor limit its liberty of action in endeavoring to terminate hostilities. The object of the provision, as I understand it, is to secure that the terms of peace shall be settled by the belligerents."

Mr. McLean then pressed for a reply to the second part of his question, but the Speaker requested him to put that question down.

Thursday—Mr. Redmond's amendment for rejection of the Irish redistribution proposals in the Franchise Bill was defeated in the House of Commons yesterday by 271 votes to 163, a government majority of 54. Later, Sir George Cave's motion for recommission of the bill was somewhat heatedly discussed and the closure was only carried by 144 votes to 115, a government majority of 29.

Mr. Runciman made an effort to get the redistribution proposal left to a free vote of the House, but failed. The Government were severely criticized by Captain Redmond, D. S. O. and Sir George Greenwood, who generally support the Government, for not abiding by the terms of the Speaker's conference.

At question time, Dr. MacNamara was cross-questioned on the conveying system, his general answer being that the resources for protecting shipping were adjusted as circumstances required.

Mr. MacPherson stated that the prisoners taken by the British troops on all fronts were: Germans, 124,248 on the western front and 2858 in East Africa; Austrians and Bulgarians, 2092 at Salonika; and Turks, 19,770 in Egypt and 23,335 in Mesopotamia. In addition, in East Africa the British captured 6652 native soldiers and 2000

THIRD READING OF THE REFORM BILL

Passage of Measure Through the House of Commons Occasion for Congratulatory Speeches—Russia's Position Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The Representation of the People Bill, generally styled the reform or franchise bill, received its third reading in the House of Commons yesterday, congratulatory speeches being delivered.

Friday—Irish redistribution, conscientious objectors, and the convoy system were all discussed in the House of Commons yesterday. The Nationalists continued their vigorous attacks on the Government regarding redistribution.

Mr. Bonar Law argued that the Government had to consider the possibility of an election under the bill, before a constitutional change occurred in Ireland. He deprecated the attacks on Sir Edward Carson, who was as anxious as anyone for a settlement.

Herbert Samuel supported the Nationalists, declaring that the troubles of the Government were of their own seeking.

Mr. Bonar Law said if the third reading of the bill were agreed to, he would accept Mr. Redmond's proposal to bring in Irish redistribution in a separate bill. He proposed a conference of two Nationalist members and two Ulstermen, with the speaker as chairman, to reach an agreement on redistribution for Ireland.

The period of disqualification for conscientious objectors will continue during the war and for five years afterwards.

Whether Mayor Curley will name a councilmanic slate along with his school committee slate is also a subject of much speculation in Boston today. He is known to be quite friendly with several of the candidates for the City Council. John J. Cassidy is a personal friend of the Mayor and Mr. Curley placed Mr. Cassidy on the sinking fund commission.

James T. Moriarity has been mentioned as a candidate upon whom such favor on the part of the Mayor might fall in case he decides to announce a preference among the candidates.

Mr. Bonar Law replied in the affirmative when asked if he was aware of the quantities of guns and ammunition sent from this country to Russia, and that some of the same had passed into enemy hands and been used against the British troops and their allies. He declined to state the Government's proposals regarding orders ready to go forward to Russia and gave no answer to another questioner, who asked how many guns and how much ammunition sent from Great Britain to Russia was handed over to the enemy by the Russian authorities during the first year of the war.

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followers, or a grand total of \$80,951. These figures include the western front up to Nov. 26, Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa to Nov. 30, and Salonika to Oct. 31, and do not include the prisoners from South West Africa, the Cameroons, Togoland, Pacific Islands, and so forth.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

raids on German military works in Belgium, the British Admiralty announced yesterday. The text of the statement reads:

During Wednesday and Thursday bombing raids were carried out by our naval aircraft from the airfield of Utterke airfield, St. Denis, Western airfield, Engel airfield, Bruges docks, and various railway tracks.

Bombs were observed to explode and fire was caused among huts and sheds. All our machines returned safely.

In the course of the usual fighting of patrols two enemy aircraft were destroyed. Four more were shot down completely out of control, three of them being probably destroyed.

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PRIVILEGES FOR BANK OF FRANCE

Renewal Granted for Term of 25 Years — Finance Minister Signs a Convention With the Governor of the Bank

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At last the privileges of the Bank of France are to be renewed for a period of 25 years. The matter has been the subject of much discussion and of various urgent petitions to the Government for a year or two, and there has been much wonderment that no action has been taken. It is well known, however, that certain subtle influences have been working against the bank for some time past, despite its being evident that the interests of the country and its credit demanded the renewal. Immediately the loan debate had been concluded, the Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, signed a convention with the governor of the bank, granting a renewal of the privilege for the term of 25 years. The convention is to be submitted to the chamber in due course, and it will show the arrangements which have been made in the interests of commerce and agriculture, in the interests of the Treasury, and in the interests of the public credit. On the announcement being made, there was a Socialist interpellation in the Chamber, and a remark from this quarter that it was a strange coincidence that this privilege should be renewed just at the time of the decision about the new loan, with a suggestion that there appeared to be something like blackmail in the business. M. Klotz warmly resented the suggestion, and declared that the interests of the country imperatively demanded the renewal, which had twice been incurred into and approved.

As far back as June 29 the then Minister of Finance, M. Joseph Thierry, said in the Chamber, "I propose to submit to Parliament without delay a bill for the renewal of the privilege of the Bank of France. After the responsibilities it has assumed and the services it has rendered, it is necessary to assure to our great issuing institution such stability and future prospects as will enable it to continue to fulfill its task completely." Meantime the Government was persistently urged to put the matter through by various responsible and authoritative bodies. As far back as June of last year the assembly of presidents of chambers of commerce passed the following resolutions: "1. That the urgency of the extension of the privilege of the Bank of France being granted, the Government should present it to Parliament without delay; 2. that the extension should be for a period long enough to permit the Bank of France to assist amply in the economic renovation of the country; 3. that this period should be at least 30 years; 4. that the organization of the Bank of France be respected in its principle, without new conditions and without modifications of such a nature as to diminish the liberty and efficiency of its activities for the benefit of French commerce and industry; 5. that the amount placed by the bank at the disposal of the state to be employed as subsidies should be distributed among commerce, industry and agriculture."

Similar petitions followed from other quarters. Only two days later the Republican Committee of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, which had sat under the presidency of M. Maseraud, sent a series of four resolutions to much the same effect, asking that the privilege of the bank should be renewed for 30 years, dating from Dec. 31, 1920, and proposing certain developments in which it was considered the bank might engage, including a gradual increase in the number of its provincial branches, and particularly the setting up in Paris of such number of branches as would be properly proportionate to the population of the capital. All the proposals were, as a matter of fact, on the program of the bank, which only waited for the extension of its term to put them into operation. Then the Marseilles Syndicate of Exporters made this declaration: "The Syndicate of Exporters of Marseilles, considering the inestimable services rendered to national defense since the beginning of the war by the Bank of France, considering the facilities and advantages already accorded to commerce by the bank, which exceed those anticipated by the agreement, considering that the remarkable organization of the bank permits it to render the greatest services to the whole country and to assure the maintenance of the credit of France, recommends that the question of the renewal of the privilege of the Bank of France should be submitted with the least possible delay to debate in the Chambers; that Parliament should assign to this renewal a period as long as possible, to permit the bank at first to extend its assistance to the national defense, and afterwards, after the victorious peace, to increase its collaboration in the work of restoration and of economic expansion, which will be so great and which will facilitate the development of our export trade; that the renewal of the privilege be accorded without in any way threatening the principle of the independence of the Bank of France and without imposing upon it any extra conditions which might better the activities of the bank."

These remarkable testimonies of the place that the bank holds in the economic life of the country one more should be added. It is that of the Union Syndicale des Banquiers des Départements, which resolved that "Considering that the Bank of France has rendered eminent services to France during the long period of peace, and yielded valuable assistance to commerce and industry in facilitating the operations of the banks of

EDINBURGH HONORS U. S. AMBASSADOR

Dr. Walter Hines Page Appeals for Closer Intimacy and Cooperation Between the United States and Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland — In his speech after receiving the freedom of the city of Edinburgh from the hands of the Lord Provost, Dr. Page, the American Ambassador, said that the bestowal of this unusual honor at a time like the present, transcended any other personal compliment. He understood it to be an expression of good will to his country and satisfaction at its coming into the war. So long as the world was big, and one part of it so remote from another part that they thought in units of continents and countries, the United States, naturally and properly maintained its traditional isolation from European affairs. They had tasks enough of their own to engage all their energy, and they did not presume to imagine that their help could ever be needed to stay an avalanche of tyranny in Europe. Europe was older than America, and had had a far longer experience in government, and the European nations knew one another far better than America could know them from their distance. With their long experience and their long accumulated wealth, the European nations, they in America presumed, could manage their own affairs. Therefore, they might make measure of the astonishment of the American people when this war broke out. The rush of barbarism had not contented itself with its threat to all Europe. It had had the stupid effort to order the United States from the seas and to plan an attack not only on its honor, but even on its territory, and its insulting and dangerous intrigues really carried the war into the Republic. There was then but one thing to do, and they proposed to do it. They knew the American attitude and resolve as expressed by the President. They had come into the war, then, for direct provocation to them, but they came in much more willingly because all the fundamental ideals of free government which they had inherited from Great Britain and developed and extended in their own country were at stake—because, in a word, freedom was endangered throughout the world, and their kinsmen in freedom on that side of the world needed their succor as much as their honor and safety needed its own vindication and protection. They were willing to stake, and would stake, if need be, their last man and their last dollar. In no war in which the United States had ever been engaged, not even in their own Civil War, had there been such unanimity of opinion and such honesty of purpose. In this enterprise the United States was one, and had come as one man.

Dr. Page then reviewed America's activities since her entry into the war. Financial help had, he said, been promptly given to the Allies, and these loans would continue to be made within the limits of their power, not only directly to increase their fighting strength and power of endurance, but also to keep international exchange steady, and thus preserve the vast structure of allied credit. They had so far lent nearly \$600,000,000, given by a very large part of the whole American people. There had never been so many subscribers to a war loan in any country as there had been to the two gigantic loans already made, both of which had been enormously oversubscribed. A force of destroyers and similar craft had been immediately for British waters to help in the submarine warfare. Their shipyards were given wholly to rapid construction of ships of a kind that could be of instant service. They had lost no time in preparing a large army. A conscription act had been passed, whereby 10,000,000 men were registered for as many drafts as might be necessary. As they knew, the American forces were going to France, and some were even now already in the trenches. The country had become as vast a military workshop as Britain. There were 20,000 aircraft in construction, and 100,000 men were in training for them. Their shipyards, old and new, were building more ships than any man dreamed they could build. The Government had the largest merchant and supply fleet that ever flew their flag. It had involved a great deal of transportation, fuel, distribution and supplies. Such a catalogue could, of course, be indefinitely extended, but these few larger facts showed that there was no hesitancy or divided opinion. America would keep its activities and hasten them to the end, and, he hoped, thereby that it would hasten the end.

There could be no doubt as to the issue of this business. They had paid too much to accept any settlement but a final one. There must be no recurrence of such an unparalleled calamity. Out of the plans that had been proposed some practical plan for its prevention would emerge by experiment. And the basis of any successful plan must be a closer union, a far closer union, of the civilized powers and peoples of the world. They had stood too far aloof and bowed in remote ways too politely to each other. There must be a conscious and leagued effort to forestall any other world war. They could depend for such action on all the powers and peoples who were now fighting with them against their enemies. Other great powers and peoples were desirable; but there were two that were necessary—Great Britain and the United States. There could be no combination that could hope to succeed perpetually without them both. Not with a sense of pride, but of sol-

emn obligation to themselves and to the rest of the world, they were already face to face with this great fact, and they had better recognize it frankly. Upon the English-speaking peoples depended the future safety of the world. That was the largest political fact that had ever risen upon the horizon of the race. Under its solemn realization they could contemplate the history and attitude of their two peoples with much satisfaction. Their language, their law, their general system of life and thought, their peaceful aspirations and high aims based on the freedom of individuals were alike, and in fact in all essentials, the same. The original American stock came from Great Britain, and from those islands it had been constantly reinforced. The mingling of races in the American Republic was comparable to the early mingling of races in Great Britain, which had gone to the making of the Britons of today. Their institutions and ways of life had brought a practical unity. There were differences between the two countries, but he could imagine that if a philosopher from Mars were to make their acquaintance, he would be struck with one great fact—how profound their likenesses were, and how deep their respect and regard, and how insignificant were their differences after all. They must work together in their great task. Dr. Page continued. He was sure that there had never been two peoples who understood one another so well. They must, however, make a conscious effort to enable the people of the two countries to know each other better. He proposed the formation in Edinburgh of an organization for the promotion of intimate and cordial acquaintance with the people of the United States, and they might reckon upon a corresponding organization in any city in America that they might choose. In this way trade rivalries and controversies after the war might be avoided.

They had each had their own great task to do. They had maintained a mutual respect, but they had maintained it too far off. They had a greater task now in common than either of them had ever had singly. They could depend on the right maintenance of the attitude of their governments one to another, their present governments and all governments likely to follow these. But what they wanted was a larger acquaintance between large masses of their people. In thanking them again for the high honor they had done him, whereby they had given him the privilege literally of regarding himself as one of themselves—an honor which he should always most highly esteem. Dr. Page begged to leave this thought with them—that the American people would admit every citizen of Scotland to the same intimacy of acquaintance and regard as that with which they had honored him now. Their overwhelming duty to themselves and to the whole world laid on them the agreeable task of seeing to it that out of their common struggles should come a closer and perpetual, mutual, personal acquaintance. Only ignorance could prepare a soil for misunderstanding. He dedicated himself to the furtherance of this great purpose in the future and was assured that they were one with him in that high resolve.

[The first portion of this article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.]

NEW ORLEANS BI-CENTENARY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There are few days now when there is not some new and particular manifestation of warm feeling between France and the United States, and one of the most interesting of the moment is associated with the visit of the members of the municipality of New Orleans to France, on the occasion of the bi-centenary of the foundation of their city. The tie between New Orleans, once the capital of French territory in America, and France, is well understood and it is being happily demonstrated on this occasion. On arriving at Orleans the party was received by the Mayor, the Deputy Fernand Rabier, by M. Henry Roy, deputy for Loiret, and by the municipal council of Orleans. Among those present also were General Behan, Mr. George Sharp, son of the United States ambassador to France, the Comte du Chauvauf, M. Hovelaque, president of the Franco-American committee that accompanied Marshal Joffre to the United States, and M. Bougle, professor at the Sorbonne. Some beautiful bunches of flowers and a bronze palm were laid at the foot of the bronze statue of Joan of Arc.

An official reception was given to the party, at the Hôtel de Ville, M. Urbain Vitry, prefect of Loiret and the general commanding this quarter, taking a leading part in the proceedings. To the delegation from New Orleans, of which M. Lafargue was president, the Mayor of Orleans said: "You have chosen to make this celebration at a time when our country is passing through difficult trials, anticipating in the ardor of your sympathies the hour appointed by your great President Mr. Wilson. After expressing their gratitude for the act of homage to Joan of Arc, the Mayor continued: "Yes, there was a time when Orleans was the heart of France. Is there in the history of the whole world a more beautiful legend than the veracious story of Joan of Arc, the daughter of the people who hoped when all others despaired? The deliverance of Orleans was, he said the battle of the Marne of those times." The Mayor toasted President Wilson, New Orleans, and the triumph of the cause of right and justice, and M. Hovelaque responded. After some more speech making, the Mayor led the party to the cathedral, and showed the delegation the other sights of the city, a visit also being paid to the munitions factory at Amiens.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 400,000 sailors were served by the American Seamen's Friend Society in the last year, according to the annual report, which indicates remarkable wartime activity in the world's merchant marine. At the center in this city more than 183,000 seamen were served, and more than \$40,000 was handled for them. Similar work was done in Gloucester, Mass.; Norfolk and Newport News, Va.; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Tex.; Toronto, Ont.; Rio de Janeiro and Stockholm.

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CONTRIBUTION OF INDIA TO THE WAR

Country Cheerfully Assumed Her Share of the Financial Burden Falling on United Kingdom—Supplied Men and Materiel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Financially India's contribution to the war has been most important. The magnificent gifts of the ruling chiefs of India have been dealt with more than once in this paper and need not be gone into in detail. A few examples will suffice. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has been contributing £20,000 per month since September, 1914, toward general war expenses, and lately made a special gift of £100,000 for anti-submarine work. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore made a gift of £323,000, which he raised this year to £400,000. The Maharaja Scindia gave £26,000 for armored aeroplanes, £25,000 for motor ambulances, £15,000 for motor transport for the Indian troops in France, £7000 for staff motor cars, £6000 for the Ministry of Munitions and a loan of £333,000 without interest for the period of the war. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda gave £33,330 for aeroplanes, and numerous chiefs gave £10,000 a year, suitable for the upper leather of boots. Little use of this was made of the leather in the activities of the Workmen's Council and the Peoples Council. To offset this influence, and to acquaint the working men and women of the city with the truth about the war, and the necessity of loyalty to the American Government, the alliance was formed, with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as its leader.

Not only has the supply and transport department of India been able to provide her expeditionary forces with all the food supplies peculiar to India which they require, but to East Africa and Mesopotamia large supplies of food have also been sent for the British and African troops there.

In addition, India had exported to Britain, up to a recent date, 25,000,000 hundredweight of wheat. A system of state purchase, initiated in 1915, kept prices moderate and wheat growers in India were encouraged by the Government to increase their acreage. India also has supplied her expeditionary forces with all the bad leather they required, to the tune of 160,000 tons, and rations for animals were also supplied in large quantities to the British and Australian forces in Egypt. As an agricultural country India could supply enormous numbers of cowhides, estimated at 11,000,000 a year, suitable for the upper leather of boots. Little use of this was made by British manufacturers and the whole trade was in German hands. The war changed all this, and in 1916, over 27,000 hundredweight of tanned hides, providing upper leather for over 3,000,000 pairs of army boots, was exported to Britain. The value of this export was about £2,000,000 and over £2,500,000 worth of raw hides was also sent to the tanners of England and Italy. Today India is providing leather for the uppers of 12,000,000 pairs of army boots per annum.

These are some of the minor directions in which India has contributed in an important degree to the war. When it is realized that India, despite her potential wealth and despite the progress made under British protection, is still a very backward country, the contribution will be seen to be of great importance. India's offering, moreover, has been given with an enthusiasm and an understanding of the issues involved which justify the recognition of India by the presence of her representatives in the imperial war cabinets and by the mission of Mr. Montagu to India with the object, as he has stated, of seeing what further steps can be taken along the road to self-government.

[The first article on the "Contribution of India to the War" appeared in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.]

AMERICAN LABOR ALLIANCE GROWTH

Thirty Branch Organizations Are Formed Since Indorsement Received From Federation in Its Convention at Buffalo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirty branch organizations of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which was recently indorsed by the Federation of Labor, at its convention at Buffalo, have already been formed, and an increasing number of meetings are being held.

The alliance came into being as the result of several meetings held in this city to discuss ways and means of combating what was then a strong pro-German and, it was alleged, pro-German element among the workers of the East Side, as expressed, according to the organizers of the alliance, in the activities of the Workmen's Council and the Peoples Council. To offset this influence, and to acquaint the working men and women of the city with the truth about the war, and the necessity of loyalty to the American Government, the alliance was formed, with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as its leader.

When the question of indorsing the alliance came up at Buffalo, a half-day's debate was precipitated by a small minority described as obstructionists. At the end of the debate, however, the indorsement was passed by a vote of 21,602 to 402, nearly all, if not all, the opposition coming from the coterie of Socialists who had been waiting for a week to voice their views.

"They had come to the convention," says a statement issued by the alliance, "to stir things up and to weaken the solid front of the labor movement. The fact that they voted 'no' on a proposition to indorse the patriotic work of the alliance places them in the uncomfortable position of having refused to approve a patriotic endeavor and makes their position clearly one of anti-Americanism. The minority vote was cast by just 15 delegates. The result of this overwhelming vote is certain to be a vigorous sweep across the country for the alliance."

For Stout Women

BEGINNING MONDAY DEC. 10th, you will be able to avail yourself of the wonderful bargains offered at our

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With Period Reproductions in a great

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After originals by Chippendale, Adam, Heppelwhite, Sheraton. From designs of the Queen Anne, Italian and Spanish Renaissance, Jacobean, and other periods. Also beautiful Lacquer pieces—comprising luxurious Armchairs and Side Chairs, magnificent Sofas and Divans, hand-carved Settees, with cane backs; library and living room Tables, console tables, lacquered tables, hand-painted pieces, etc., from

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Being in fact from the surplus stock of these great furniture makers.

The Orsenigos employ over three hundred cabinet makers, designers, wood carvers, and upholsterers, mostly Italian and Swiss artists, and their furniture is considered among the best made, the best finished, and most artistic in this country or abroad.

\$33,000 worth at retail for about \$17,000

It is needless to say that this will be one of the greatest sales of exclusively high-class furniture probably ever held in Boston.

In Connection With the Art Furniture Sale

Chinese Invoice

from an Old Chinese Importing House

The invoice includes beautiful, emb. Mandarin Coats—Skirts—Slippers—emb. Table Scarfs, large Antique Hangings, emb. on silk grounds—Wall Panels—Long Valances—Tapestry Pieces, etc.

Including thousands of dollars' worth of Chinese merchandise, which the importing house was very anxious to close out for reasons of their own. The goods were rare values at the prices paid—and further, considerable discounts were made on the lot.

STREET FLOOR—NEW BUILDING

Sterling Silver

for gift pieces—just received

The finer quality sterling ware—from a maker who specializes in the beautiful designs shown in the best New York shops. We have selected an excellent variety of moderately priced pieces, among which there are—

For example:

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| Bon Bon Dishes..... | 6.00 | Dressing Bottles..... | 8.25 to 10.00 |
| Sugar Holders..... | 4.00 | Pepper Shakers..... | 1.00 and 2.00 |
| Candlesticks..... | 5.75 to 9.00 | Sherbet Sets..... | 28.50 |
| Marmalade Jars..... | 9.25 to 6.25 | Sandwich Plates..... | 13.50 to 20.00 |
| Nut Trays..... | 1.50 | Pie Servers..... | 2.00 |

Drawn
from
Hat with
made
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New
Hatswith fur crowns
and colored brims

The style of the moment in Paris—shown here with brims in turquoise, apricot, maize, mole gray, green, or gold, and crowns of Hudson seal, mole, etc., at

\$20 to \$200

Also New Satin Hats—in taupe, brown and black, at 10.00 to 20.00

SPECIAL CLEARANCE—
of velvet and silk beaver.
Also feather hats—formerly
priced from 10.00 to 20.00.
All marked 7.50

New Veils

1.50 to 3.00

New in—smart silk
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hats—in colors har-
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shades.

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First and Sixth Floors New Building Secured

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We have secured the front portion of the first floor and sixth floor of the ten-story building which we are annexing. The Irving & Casson-A. H. Davenport Co. are installing, on the first floor, beautiful mahogany fixtures as this advertisement is being written, and they promise to have both floors ready so we can hold the first great sale in our new addition on Monday, December 10th.

Facts in Furs

*It is a fact that wholesale prices of furs are today the highest in their history.
It is a fact that skilled workers on furs are today the rarest in their history.
It is a fact that wages for labor on furs are today the highest in their history.
It is a fact that the demand for furs is today the greatest in their history.*

It is astonishing—that nevertheless

Chandler & Co. will hold the

Annual December

FUR SALE

AT THE PRICES PLANNED

Hudson Seal Coats—thousands of dollars' worth. Natural Raccoon Coats—thousands of dollars' worth. Natural Muskrat Coats—thousands of dollars' worth. Scarfs and Muffs—Fox of all kinds—Hudson seal, wolf and mole—thousands of dollars' worth.

At the St. Louis Auction Sale Raw Furs were bought

When our buyer was one of the few Boston purchasers of raw furs—this was when the United States government sold the entire catch of Alaska seal skins—thousands of dollars' worth of skins were purchased—muskrat, Australian opossum, mink and raccoon—and other raw skins from one of the great dealers. Pelts were dyed and dressed to our order—coats, etc., made by manufacturers at early season low prices—and many other contracts placed.

40 New Fur-Trimmed Coats

Earlier season prices 65.00, 75.00 to 95.00

\$48

to

\$55

Just received in rich Bolivia, suede velours and lawnura, with deep fur collars and cuffs of Hudson seal, kolinsky dyed furs, and nutria. Colors—the best shades of dark brown, taupe, Concord, navy, Burgundy, green and plum.

These values are possible because the maker was willing to make a special concession to close out this lot before the end of his season.

New lot of inexpensive dresses—values as great as in the recent sale.

30.00 and 35.00 Georgette Dresses At 16.95

STRAIGHT LINE DRESSES—with smart, taffeta ribbon girdles

FITTED WAISTLINE DRESSES—with accordion-pleated footing

COLORS—navy, gray, tan, flesh, white, and combined shades.

We were fortunate in securing these stylish, new dresses—cancellation of late orders which the maker wished to close out at about half regular prices.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE—about 100 Wool Crepe Dresses, stylish tailored models regularly 12.50, at 7.50

SLIP-OVER
Sweaters

For misses—in brushed wool and zephyr wool. Fish-tail, midi and other charming, youthful models, with pockets and pearl stitching, 5.50 to 8.75

Colors—open, rose, corn, turquoise, green, etc.

Coat Sweaters

For women 8.75 to 15.00

Coat Sweaters—zephyr and camel's hair—plain or with borders—sailor collars, pockets, belts or sashes and some with crocheted buttons. Leading shades.

Special at 7.95—brushed wool coat sweaters with sailor collars.

Caps and Scarfs..... 1.95 to 3.95

NEW
Filet Collars

Just in time for the holidays—a special purchase, in fine Italian filet lace—all priced

3.95

Regular 5.50 value

Ten beautiful patterns—in the newest rolling shapes.

Filet Sets—in several rose, Green and other patterns, regularly priced 7.50 to 12.50, priced 3.00, 6.00 and 7.50.

ORGANDIE SETS, 1.50
Regularly priced 2.50—rolling collars and smart cuffs—also specially purchased.

Wash Satin Collars—in a number of stylish shapes. Special... 1.00

CAPE

Walking Gloves

Soft, serviceable skins, guaranteed to wash—very stylish.

Special at

2.00

Note—these gloves were ordered more than a year ago, or we could not offer them at 2.00.

Umbrellas

All Silk

Special 3.75 each

COLORS: HANDLES:

Black Blue Plain ebony

Green Garnet Sterling silver

Purple Balschaltite trimmed

Specially appropriate holiday gifts.

Undermuslins

are Dainty and Welcome Christmas Gifts

It is easy to select from the hundreds of beautiful pieces in Chandler & Co.'s stock of Undermuslins just the gift which will most please the recipient. Scores and scores of styles in:

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Camisoles, 1.00 and 2.00

Washable satin and crepe de chine, trimmed with dainty laces, fine tucking and rose buds—some with ribbon straps.

Envelope Chemises, 3.00

Tussah crepe and wash satin.

Nightgowns, 5.00

Crepe de chine, sleeveless Empire models, some lace trimmed.

Others at 3.95, 5.00 to 13.50.

Mail Orders Filled

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Undermuslins

Every garment hand embroidered, hand made and hand scalloped.

2.00 and 3.00

Philippine Nightgowns

Philippine Chemises

Philippine Drawers

Designs in spray eyelet, dotted and colardo work—in jewel, butterfly and basket effects.

Others at 3.95, 5.00 to 13.50.

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DECORATIVE

Linens

Among the gift pieces are:

Filet Doylies, 1.25 to 3.00

Exquisite embroidery on fine Italian linen, filet edge and filet motifs.

Filet Centerpieces, 6.00 to 25.00

Square and round, solid hand emb., with filet inserts.

Filet Scarfs, 10.00 to 35.00

Cut work, solid emb., novelty filet motifs.

Filet Sets, 25 pcs., set \$0.00 and 90.00.

MADEIRA EMB. LINENS

Examples of the values:

Scarfs, 3.25 to 14.25

Sets, 13 pcs., 5.00

Sets, 25 pcs., 10.00

Centerpieces, 2.45

Lunch Cloths, 3.95 up

Doylies, 20c

23.50 up

Doylies, 45c up

Trays, 85c to 3.00

Mail Orders Filled



Christmas Sale of Silk Hosiery

In assembling this complete assortment of silk hose, we have had in mind the slogan of this Christmas season, which is—"Give presents which are practical." With this in view, we have selected hose in the finer qualities—all exceedingly good values at the prices marked—1.25 to 1.50 and 3.00 a pair.

More than 50,000. Direct importations by Chandler & Co.—all in pure Irish linen, with embroidery made to order in France, Madeira, Switzerland and Ireland.

Orders for these handkerchiefs were placed many months ago, in order to secure the fine patterns of embroidery, initialing and hemstitching, which are done largely by slow hand process, and must be done with great care. Special patterns, special qualities and special prices for the great Christmas handkerchief sale.

Over
50,000

Specializing in Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

NEED FOR RAILWAY CREDIT BASIS SHOWN

Message of Pennsylvania Road President Read to Life Insurance Chiefs Urges Unified Policy of Fair Treatment

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"How can we expect the railroads to do their full duty to the public and to the Government in the present time of stress if we are not conceded some credit basis?" was asked by Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad in a message presented to the second day's session of the eleventh annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. "Larger terminals are needed, additional equipment and more tracks are urgently required; but how are we to get them?"

President Rea declared that the adoption by the regulating authorities of a responsible and unified policy of fair treatment in the matter of freight rates, rather than a loan or government credit, would under normal conditions be a permanent solution for the problem of railroad credit. Even under war conditions, such a loan should be regarded as an expedient only.

President Rea's message, in part, is as follows: "I am sure that life insurance presidents, equally with railroad managers, must consider it their common concern, as co-trustees, to safeguard these transportation properties against tendencies which may threaten their usefulness and solvency, or impair their ability to yield a fair and reasonable return upon the investments which the public have made in them. Here let me say, most emphatically, that neither American agriculture nor industry can possibly progress beyond the capacity of the transportation facilities of the nation to handle their raw materials and their products. When you stop railroad expansion, in a country of such distances, population, industrial and agricultural activities as ours, you automatically set a dead limit to the expansion of commerce and production. This is an axiom of practical modern economics, the importance of which cannot, by any possibility, be overestimated."

"As one of the chief of these underlying causes which have been sapping our resources of transportation, I would name the continued failure to provide an adequately remunerative basis of rates. The direct effect of this error has been to make it difficult to raise and sustain sufficient capital for the improvements and extensions which are sorely needed."

"The credit of the railroads can be sustained and their usefulness increased through the adoption by the regulating authorities of a responsible and unified policy of fair treatment in the matter of freight rates. The Government is allowing reasonable prices and profits to industry; why not to the railroads?"

"Such a policy, and not the loan of Government credit, would, under normal conditions, be a permanent solution for the problem of railroad credit. I do not wish to be understood as saying that a government loan might not be a desirable expedient if, under war conditions, the entire capital market is to be absorbed by the Government. But it should be regarded as an expedient only, justifiable, if at all, as an emergency measure. Government financial aid would not be a gift. Railroad revenues would have to be made large enough to earn the interest and their credit sound enough to repay the principal sum. These obligations would constitute a first call on the resources of the railroads so assisted. Let no one make the fatal error of supposing that a government loan could serve as a substitute for adequate freight rates, if it could not. Nothing could be more helpful to the country in these trying times than the adoption of a broader, a more liberal and a unified policy of regulation. Let us have an end of restrictive, cramping, punitive regulation and begin an era of constructive, broadening work."

The following officers have been elected: Secretary and manager, George T. Wight; actuary, John J. Brinkerhoff; attorney, Frederick G. Dunham.

The present executive committee was reelected, as follows: Louis F. Butler, Hartford, Conn.; Jesse R. Clark, Cincinnati; George E. Cochran, Los Angeles; William A. Day, New York; Forrest F. Dryden, Newark, N. J.; Haley Fliske, New York; Alfred D. Foster, Boston; George E. Ide and Charles A. Peabody, New York.

BIG CORPORATION TO GET OIL FROM SHALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—A \$2,500,000 corporation has been formed and is to erect plants at once in California, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming to extract oil from shale rock by a process newly discovered by A. G. Crane of Reno, Nev. This process has been placed at the disposal of the United States Government, which is cooperating. It is said, in the plans, which call for production soon on a large scale. By this process, it is said, the price of gasoline may be much reduced and a better grade developed.

MAYOR OF DENVER WARNS COAL MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Colo.—Mayor Speer, before the Civic and Commercial Association on Friday announced the city administration's determination to thwart the obstructive tactics of deal-

ers hostile to municipal coal selling, by owning and operating its own mines, if necessary, and hauling coal at night over street car lines to depots in all parts of the city, then, with short wagon haul, to deliver coal to people and industries cheaper than the dealers can possibly do it. A few operators and Denver dealers, the Mayor says, have tried persistently to hinder the city's coal-selling activities, which are saving from \$400 to \$500 a day for the poorer class of citizens.

"Those operators are kindling fires which may destroy them so far as the coal business of Denver is concerned," said Mr. Speer. "Our people are willing to pay a fair profit, but they will not be imposed upon. This war is going to change business methods, and many things which seemed impossible in the past will not be so in the future."

RADIO STATION FOR MAINE UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The railroad situation is so acute, from the standpoint of efficiency, that it is considered now quite probable that the President will soon make a recommendation to Congress for legislation that will enable him to take over the railroads for the period of the war.

The sentiment in Congress, as nearly as can be gathered, favors following his lead in whatever measures may be necessary to meet the demands of the hour for national safety. That the President will not stop at half-way measures seems now certain. Of all the plans proposed, one giving the Government control of the operation of the roads as well as of the expenditure of the funds loaned to them has seemed to be the one most likely to be adopted.

Officials believe that a general priority order giving preferential shipment of food, fuel and government supplies, which has been issued by Robert S. Lovett, government director of priority transportation, and which legalizes action already taken by the eastern operating committee of railroads giving to these commodities preference in movement, will go toward relieving the eastern freight congestion which has threatened to close down war industries and public utilities.

The order reads as follows:

"On and after the twelfth day of December, 1917, and until further order, common carriers by railroad in the United States shall give preference and priority in car supply and in movement to the following commodities, and in the order numbered:

"1—Steam railroad fuel for current use.

"2—Livestock, perishable freight, food and feed.

"3—(a) Shipments of military supplies, when consigned direct to the United States Government, or the authorized officers of the United States Army, Navy or Shipping Board, or to the Allies or the proper representatives thereof, destined to any cantonment, post or encampment, to any point of export for movement thence to Europe, to any arsenal or navy yard, or material to any shipbuilding plant under contract to the United States Shipping Board for the sole purpose of constructing vessels for that board.

"(b) Other shipments for the United States Government, as the same may be authorized from time to time by the undersigned as necessary in particular cases, but only upon request of the United States Army, United States Navy or United States Shipping Board, through a designated officer or representative of the respective departments located in Washington.

"4—Coal to and for by-product coke plants, and not subject to reconsignment; and,

"5—Preference and priority in movement only to coal for current use but not for storage consigned direct (and not subject to reconsignment) to blast furnaces, foundries, iron and steel mills, smelters, manufacturers engaged in work for the United States Government or its allies, public utilities (including street and interurban railways, electric power and lighting plants, gas plants, water and sewer works), flour mills, sugar factories, fertilizer factories and shipbuilders, also shipments of paper, petroleum and petroleum products."

The new order does not affect priority order No. 2 relating to open top cars, No. 3 relating to movement of coal from mines in Utah and Wyoming and No. 4 relating to shipments of cattle feed to Texas and New Mexico.

Believing that the teachers can do much to influence thought, as well as to keep both the parents and children informed as to the march of events and the steps necessary to take to win the war, Professor Sherrill has directed all the county superintendents to make weekly patriotic talks in their respective school districts.

TENNESSEE AND THE Y. M. C. A. WAR FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In the recent Y. M. C. A. war fund campaign all four grand divisions of Tennessee returned reports of over subscription.

Nashville's quota of the fund was \$50,000 and the total returns for the city amounted to \$55,203, while the outlying districts of middle Tennessee, excluding Davidson County, totaled \$44,056.

In east Tennessee, the final report from Knoxville showed an over-subscription of \$600, and the other towns of the Knoxville district aided in bringing the territory up to the \$50,000 goal.

PATRIOTIC RALLIES AT SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—With the hope of maintaining state-wide sentiment of patriotism, S. W. Sherrill, superintendent of public education, has instituted a series of weekly rallies throughout the country schools of Tennessee.

Believing that the teachers can do much to influence thought, as well as to keep both the parents and children informed as to the march of events and the steps necessary to take to win the war, Professor Sherrill has directed all the county superintendents to make weekly patriotic talks in their respective school districts.

Cooperation Is Asked

Fuel Administration Calls on Electric Railways to Conserve Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The electric railways of the country have been

FEDERAL RAILWAY CONTROL PROBABLE

Situation So Acute That President Is Likely to Ask Congress to Allow Him to Take Over Roads for Period of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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As one means of cutting down the amount of fuel now being used, the war board of the Electric Railway Association calls attention, among other points, to unnecessary service which it says, should be eliminated. This unnecessary service, the board states, is of two classes: first, an over-supply of cars before 6 a. m. and after 8 p. m., it being, according to the board, entirely possible to eliminate many of the runs both early in the morning and late in the evening, and secondly, too frequent headway on lines serving sparsely-settled territories and insufficient loading on other lines.

It is also pointed out that a large saving can be affected by the elimination of unnecessary stops, attention being called to the recommendation of the United States Fuel Administration concerning the extravagant heating of cars. The heating of interurban waiting stations by electricity should be done away with the Electric Railway War Board says. The operation of trainmen is asked in saving power.

A very great saving of fuel has been made on certain lines by the elimination of small uneconomically operated power stations and the assumption of their loads by public utility stations, the statement says. It may be possible, it adds, for electric roads, now making their own power, to buy it from other sources more economically and to make arrangements for tying in their lines with those of other utilities so that emergencies can be provided for.

In addition to making numerous suggestions for saving fuel the War Board announces that monthly reports on coal consumption will be asked of electric roads.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS MAY SOON BE DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—That the Hawaiian islands will soon join with other states and territories in the United States by adopting prohibition is the view expressed by Senator Will H. King of Utah, who has returned home after a month's visit to the islands.

"Conditions in the Hawaiian islands," he said, "may be regarded as excellent. There is a sense of enthusiasm for industry on the part of the people generally. The population of native-born Japanese is increasing with marked rapidity, and Filipinos who have settled in the islands since the Spanish-American war appear to be thriving along with the native Hawaiians."

"The general prohibition movement seems to have gained popularity with all classes, and I feel that at the next election the Hawaiian islands will enter the dry column. The attending benefits to industry will be very extensive."

SHIPPERS' PETITION DENIED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The petition of James Wickersham, representing the Alaskan independent shippers, for reopening of the Alaska investigation has been denied today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A. SHUMAN & CO.

UNIFORMS

For Officers in All Arms of the Service

Our tremendous business at Plattsburgh attests to the fact that hundreds of men recognized us as able to supply them with just what they wanted—all wool fabrics, perfect fit, and correct style. Made in Shuman Shops.

Officers' Uniforms: custom made, \$45 to \$65. Ready-Made \$35 to \$60.

Officers' Overcoats: custom made, \$50 to \$75. Ready-Made, \$45 to \$60.

NOTE: Our Plattsburgh experience will enable us to better serve officers at the next O. T. C. at Ayer.

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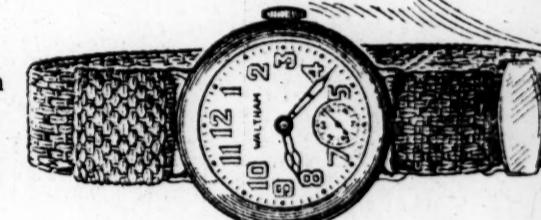
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FORCES ARE ACTIVE FOR PROHIBITION

W. C. T. U. Has Given Impulse by Convention—Anti-Saloon League to Meet Next—Vote on Amendment Expected Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All the forces arrayed against the liquor traffic are preparing for the final effort that is expected to bring about national prohibition in the United States. The W. C. T. U. has given impetus to the cause in its national convention, and it is the understood program in the house to get a vote on the amendment to the constitution before the holiday recess.

Immediate interest is attached, however, to the convention of the Anti-Saloon League, which will be held here the coming week. In preparation for it the ministers in all the evangelical churches have been asked to preach sermons Sunday on temperance and prohibition.

At the meeting of the league, steps are to be taken to bring every possible influence to bear toward passing the prohibition amendment to the Constitution. On Thursday officers of the Anti-Saloon League will present the wish of 25,000,000 people who desire to see the speedy adoption of the amendment.

The W. C. T. U. meeting just closed and the Anti-Saloon League meeting to be held next week are aimed at spreading a sentiment in the various states, favorable to the ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the states after the adoption of the amendment. Those workers who have been in Washington and who will attend the meeting of the Anti-Saloon League will, it is felt, go to their respective states, able to press home more intelligently the arguments in favor of national prohibition and to urge the people of their respective states to ratify the amendment.

The prohibition amendment has already passed the Senate. A two-thirds vote is required in the House. There are 27 dry states in the union and nine more will be required to constitute the necessary three-fourths required for the ratification of any constitutional amendment.

Prohibition forces feel that the victory for nation-wide prohibition is already as good as won. The spokesmen for the amendment express their confidence in the adoption of the amendment by a safe majority. Suffrage leaders are not so confident, but feel that enough votes will be cast for their amendment to assure the necessary two-thirds vote.

Business Men to Aid

Representatives of Massachusetts Industries to Urge Prohibition

Fully 25 Massachusetts men, mill owners and agents, manufacturers and wholesalers, will go to Washington Monday and Tuesday to meet their congressmen in an effort to persuade them that it is their duty to vote for the proposed prohibition amendment to the national Constitution. They will argue that representative business men are on record as opposed to the continuance of liquor manufacture and sales, basing their opposition on the economic waste which follows workers' indulgence in intoxicants.

Provided with figures to fortify their position, they will argue that the settlement of the question must not be deferred; that this is the most favorable time to act and that business stress, occasioned by a heavy demand for commodities and a lack of available labor, make support of the movement a duty to the best interests of the country. By their presence they hope to show that leading producers throughout Massachusetts stand for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Congressmen will be visited while the convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America is in progress, Dec. 10 to 13. The Massachusetts business men will attend sessions of this meeting. Some, however, owing to the necessity of attending to duties at home, will leave after a few days' stay in the capital.

The only excursion listed is one conducted by J. H. Mansfield of New Haven, Conn., which leaves the South Station Sunday midnight. The excursionists will probably keep together during the entire trip, and will visit places of interest around Washington. Tuesday morning all four directors of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, who are also directors of the national body, will attend the directors' meeting. They are Frederick Fosdick of Fitchburg, president of the Massachusetts branch; Delcevere King, vice-president; Arthur J. Davis, superintendent, and Frederick H. Lawton, associate superintendent. Mr. Davis is already in Washington and Mr. King leaves for that city Monday. He was the one who was given charge of securing promises of business men to take the trip and show, by their presence, that they urge national prohibition as a means of promoting industrial efficiency.

While the leaders are away from Boston the work of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League will continue along the line of impressing all interested in the cause to do whatever they can to influence their congressmen to stand by the movement, which is declared in a circular now being distributed, to be the "greatest social movement in the present generation."

Thursday morning Mr. Davis will address the convention on "National Prohibition, a Constructive Policy."

Executive Secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, of Boston, is in Washington, where she will address

the Workers' Convention, which comes just before the league gathering.

The appeal issued by the council for national prohibition of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League reads in part:

"All possible pressure will be brought to bear upon Congress by the liquor interests. This is a critical struggle for them, and they will fight. We will carry on a far-reaching campaign of education from now until the prohibition amendment has actually been submitted."

"Will the Old Bay State be one of the 36 to overthrow the liquor traffic, or will she be towed in on the flood-tide and forever lose the distinction of having taken a real vital part in this, the greatest social movement of the present generation. Those who through long study and experience are able to judge, believe that with proper organization and publicity even Massachusetts will be one of the 36 to ratify. The council offers to all interested in the social, economic, civil and moral welfare of the nation a compelling opportunity for service."

Prominent business men of the Fifth Congressional District will send a cablegram, today, to Congressman John J. Rogers, who is in Paris, asking him, in case he will not have returned when the National House of Representatives votes on the proposed prohibition amendment, to pass his vote. His constituents signing the message are mill owners, manufacturers, and employers interested in prohibition as a means of promoting industrial efficiency.

They are unwilling to have their representatives unrecorded when the congressional test comes, probably about the middle of this month. Congressman Rogers may be able to arrange his affairs in Europe in time to get back to take part in the contest.

The cablegram reads: "We urge your vote or pair for submission National Prohibition Amendment."

Those signing are Addison Woodward of Pepperell; John L. Kennison, Ayer; Edgar H. Hall, Acton; Charles F. Brown, Reading; William Shaw, Andover; Nelson B. Conant, Littleton; L. D. Apsey, Hudson; and William S. Southworth, William A. Mitchell, Albert D. Milliken, Louis A. Olney, Thomas H. Elliott, and Samuel H. Thompson, the last six living in Lowell.

W. C. T. U. Promised Aid

Seven Congressmen Promise to Support Prohibition Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two senators and five representatives who appeared before the convention of the W. C. T. U. on Friday, declared that it was their opinion that the national prohibition amendment will be passed by the House before the holidays. The senators, Mr. Shafroth of Colorado and Mr. Gore of Oklahoma, expressed the belief that the nation will be better off if the national prohibition amendment is enacted. The representatives, C. R. Crip of Georgia, D. Decker of Missouri, J. G. Cooper of Ohio, and Edward Keating and C. B. Timberlake of Colorado, promised to support the prohibition amendment when it comes up in the House.

Woman's place in American politics was defended by Mrs. Margaret Hathaway of the Montana State Legislature, who told the convention that while she did not wish to belittle the work of men, she felt that there are some things which men cannot do, and some subjects which women alone see in the proposed light.

Reports from the heads of various departments also were made. In the afternoon the delegates participated in a forum discussion of law enforcement, led by Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchener of Kansas. Reports were read by Miss Flora Strout, missionary to Burma; Mrs. Gilbert Bowles, fraternal delegate from the W. C. T. U. of Japan, and Mrs. Etsu Sugimoto of Japan.

SMALL-LOT COAL PRICES CALLED FAIR

Present prices of coal in small lots, as charged by Boston dealers generally, are recommended as maximum prices in a report by the Boston Fuel Committee to James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, made public today. The report, which is signed by David A. Ellis and J. Frank O'Hare, supplements a report on prices of anthracite and bituminous coal made a few weeks ago.

The committee consider not unreasonable the existing extra charge of 15 cents for a half-ton and 12½ cents for a quarter-ton of anthracite. Charges of 14 cents for a 25-pound bag of anthracite other than peat and 13 cents for a similar bag of peat, are considered reasonable maximum prices. For anthracite sold as steam coal the committee believe the proper price is that which prevailed last May, \$6 a ton delivered, with 40 cents for basketing. Coke, the committee says, should be sold at the same price as anthracite, in accordance with the ruling of the United States Fuel Commissioner.

Boys in Camp

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Annie T. Low,

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SUGAR SHORTAGE RELIEF EXPECTED

Chairman of Special Committee Says Distribution of Russian Consignment and Beet Product Will Aid Situation

Through the distribution of 40,000 bags of sugar, which was consigned to Russia, and 25 carloads of beet sugar from the West under the supervision of the special sugar committee of the Massachusetts Food Commission, the shortage in that commodity in the Commonwealth should be greatly relieved soon, according to Hiram H. Logan, chairman of the committee. Mr. Logan explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that his committee is specially to see that the refiners distribute to the wholesalers and the wholesalers to the retailers in equitable proportions. In this way Mr. Logan expects the shortage to be broken and a fair amount available to all.

One of the ways in which this committee is to reach the public is by striking at the root of the shortage and seeing that retailers are given enough for their trade, he said. Under this arrangement a consumer unable to buy sugar at his regular dealer can demand enough for his needs and if refused with the excuse that there is "no sugar" is in a position to refer the retailer to the special sugar committee for relief.

In issuing a report of the meeting of the sugar committee last Monday, Winthrop C. Adams, secretary, says today.

"We wish to emphasize to every wholesaler in the State that any question or complaint relative to sugar distribution if referred to this committee will be given immediate attention, and we hope that many wrongs may be corrected by the committee."

"We would recommend also that wholesalers keep in close touch with their nearest committee man, with a view of cooperating as fully as possible to effect an equal and fair distribution of sugar in his district."

The personnel of the committee is: Boston district, Hiram H. Logan, B. H. Bain, E. R. Sherburne, Walworth Pierce, H. A. Johnson, Winthrop C. Adams, George Schrafft and Charles F. Adams; New Bedford and Fall River district, W. F. Potter, New Bedford; Worcester and Central Massachusetts district, H. B. Johnson of Worcester; Lowell, Haverhill and Lawrence district, F. M. Bill of Lowell; Springfield and Western Massachusetts district, James D. Clark of Springfield.

The report of the committee shows that Monday's meeting opened with a few recommendations from A. C. Ratshesky, assistant to Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator. Professor Ingles, according to the report, told the committee that its duties would be largely to recommend action by the trade and cooperate with consumers, retailers, wholesalers and refiners of sugar in an endeavor to direct as equitably a distribution of sugar as possible during the scarcity of the same."

Mr. Ratshesky told them that the committee would probably be in existence as long as the Food Administration and would be called upon "to consider and correct any disturbances which might arise during this period in sugar distribution."

Following a motion by Mr. Johnson of Worcester, it was voted that available supplies of sugar be delivered by the refineries to wholesalers and manufacturers in as large percentage as supplies permitted, based on the amounts delivered to each one during the calendar year of 1916.

The report of further transactions at the meeting follows:

"A plan offered by Mr. Johnson of Boston that the State be divided into zones, and one distributor act in each zone; also that a card system be instituted for the retailers, was rejected as impractical, as it seemed that the period of scarcity would be too short to develop such a system.

"It was voted: That the method of distribution be left to the wholesalers in each section of the State; that closer cooperation was possible in the smaller cities than in Boston; that in Boston, each one should take care of regular customers; and as far as possible see to it that no retailer was receiving more than his fair amount of sugar.

The importance was emphasized of the field department paying particular attention to the retailers in the country districts, far from sources of supply, many of whom in the past few weeks have been unable to secure any sugar, which naturally has resulted in great suffering

among the consumers dependent upon them.

"It was the sense of the meeting that any complaints or inequalities that may present themselves from time to time relative to the distribution of sugar be referred to the committee for investigation and correction. All matters of this kind should be addressed to the secretary, Emergency Sugar Committee, State Food Administration, Boston."

MATHEMATICS AIMS DESCRIBED

Association of New England Teachers Meets in Boston and Hears Report of Committee Named to Formulate Program

Aims of instruction in mathematics in junior high or intermediate schools should be both general and specific, declared the committee to formulate a suitable program of mathematics instruction for these schools appointed by the Association of Teachers of Mathematics in New England at the fifteenth annual meeting of that organization in Jacob Sleeper Hall today.

H. D. Gaylord, chairman of the committee giving the report, specified five aims which, he said, should be observed. Specific or utility aims should be to produce accuracy in computation and reasonable speed in computation without sacrificing accuracy, to develop a definite idea of number values, the ability to recognize the degree of accuracy possible with measured data, and the ability to handle a variety of mathematical tools.

Under the head of general or cultural aims, the five others were grouped as follows: To develop habits of concise, exact and logical thinking and expression; self-reliance, a sense of personal responsibility, the ability to apply general rules to new problems, and some appreciation of the influence which mathematics has had upon the great sciences and industries of the world." The report was preliminary.

Papers were read by Miss Harriet R. Pierce of Worcester Classical High School, on problems in algebra by Frederick E. Newton of Phillips Andover Academy, on aims and methods in the solution of geometric problems, by Prof. William R. Ransom of Tufts College, on mathematical certainty, and by Prof. Alexander J. Ingles of Harvard University, on mathematics and problems of transfer.

Professor Ingles presented the theory of transfer from one study to another as applied to the study of mathematics, taking an opposite view from that of Prof. E. C. Moore made at the spring meeting of the association.

Professor Ingles thinks that power can be developed by one study for transfer to another.

Harry B. Marsh of the Springfield Technical High School was reelected president. Prof. Robert E. Bruce of Boston University was reelected vice-president and Harold B. Garland of the High School of Commerce, Boston, was reelected treasurer. George J. Hopkins of Manchester, N. H., and Miss Annie W. Mulcahy of the East Boston High School were elected to the board of directors.

The message reads in part:

"Each club in the federation shall consider the subject of proper food a vital one. Impress upon the families that, if there is to be enough of the right kinds of foods, no one must eat too much wheat, sugar, fat and meat. The shortage of sugar has given emphasis to the fact that if we do not exercise self-denial in the use of some foods we shall finally have to do without them entirely. There are still many who are using sugar and wheat in frostings and home-made candy. It makes no difference whether cakes and candies are made at home or purchased outside, for their manufacture requires sugar."

Miss Mary C. Wiggin, executive secretary of the organization, is acting as an inspector of factories and workshops whose owners bid for clothing contracts with the United States Government. Her work has so far saved Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the Board of Control of Labor Standards in Army Clothing, the expense of sending an inspector to Boston from New York City. Miss Wiggin's work consists of inspecting factories and recommending such as come up to the board's requirements.

The regular inspector employed by

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Plans for a farmers' exchange to include rural organizations throughout New England were discussed at a meeting of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and officials of the Eastern States Exposition, here yesterday. Official approval of the plan was given by the executive board of the exposition and a campaign to acquaint farmers throughout New England of the project is to start at once.

Agencies acting as farmers' exchanges on a scale somewhat modified from the basis on which the exposition proposes to operate, and now in existence, may be absorbed by the larger organization. Among them are the Farmers' Union of Maine, the Vermont Cow-Testing Association and the Rhode Island Market Gardeners' Association. They will not lose their identity, but will be a part of the merger which is expected to have all the force which its size should give it.

In the meanwhile the members of the field department are presenting the merger idea throughout New England. Howard W. Selby will go to Middletown, Ct., today to address the Middlesex County Farm Bureau and John A. Scheuerle will go to Keene, N. H., to speak to the Cheshire County Farm Bureau.

The importance was emphasized of the field department paying particular attention to the retailers in the country districts, far from sources of supply, many of whom in the past few weeks have been unable to secure any sugar, which naturally has resulted in great suffering

A pair of good kid gloves is a very acceptable gift, but a pair of imported gloves with backs beautifully embroidered will call the giver to mind every time they are worn, because she will probably have no others like them.

We have ten thousand pairs of IMPORTED novelty gloves—more than we ever had at any one time before. Every day we hear nice things about the good taste and variety of them. \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.25, \$4.

Plenty of other kinds of good gloves beginning at \$1.25.

(Fleming's—Mail orders filled—street door)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

CONSUMERS LEAGUE URGES FOOD SAVING

Massachusetts Organization. Whose Activities Are Largely Centered in Inspection Work, Issues a Message to the People

The necessity of conserving foods as a means of helping the Government win the war and of preventing want in the United States is the message of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, an organization which usually limits its activities to the work of bringing up the standards of restaurants, bakeries and garment-making shops. The league, through one of its workers, has been aiding the Government in its work of listing shops whose owners seek contracts for the manufacture of army clothing.

Its latest effort is to help the Government by asking people to save foods.

The importance of saving every particle of fat for the munition factories is urged upon clubwomen in the State by the league. This message, incorporated in a general plan for the conservation of food, appears in the latest issue of the publication of the Federation of Women's Clubs. It is the joint work of the home economy committee of the federation and of the food committee of the league combining in an effort to get clubwomen to ask all with whom they come in contact to save wheat and meat, and abandon the custom of making candy at home.

After sounding a warning against the waste of fats should be observed. Specific or utility aims should be to produce accuracy in computation and reasonable speed in computation without sacrificing accuracy, to develop a definite idea of number values, the ability to recognize the degree of accuracy possible with measured data, and the ability to handle a variety of mathematical tools.

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JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Practical Gift Suggestions

Only 13
More
Shopping
Days to
Christmas

A Helpful Page for These Busy Days Before Christmas

Do Not
Delay
Your
Holiday
Shopping

Gifts for Women

| Serge Dresses | 15.00 to 25.00 |
|---|------------------|
| Evening Dresses | 15.00 to 55.00 |
| Afternoon Dresses | 15.00 to 55.00 |
| India Coat (dyed) | 150.00 to 450.00 |
| Muffs | 10.00 to 150.00 |
| Hair Coats for auto and street wear | 12.00 to 150.00 |
| Natural Haccon Coats | 125.00 to 250.00 |
| Wolf and Fox Sets | 50.00 to 800.00 |
| Lingerie Blouses, from | 1.00 to 23.95 |
| Handmade Blouses | 4.00 to 15.00 |
| Tailored Blouses | 7.00 to 7.95 |
| Smocks and Mitties | 1.00 to 2.95 |
| Women's Brooches | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Velvet Velour Novelty Suits | 50.00 to 80.00 |
| Plannedet Dressing Sarques | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Jan. Emb. Crepe Kimonos | 1.95 to 3.00 |
| Figured Bath Robes | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Hand Silk Kimonos | 4.95 to 9.95 |
| Milk Dressing Sarques | 3.95 to 10.00 |
| Jan. Quilted Vests | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Quilted Garments with Sleeves | 1.95 to 10.00 |
| Jan. Quilted Jackets, Emb. | 4.95 to 10.00 |
| Plannedet Bath Robes | 6.00 to 12.00 |
| Jan. Crepe Sarques | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Handwoven Sarques | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Jan. Padded Robes | 6.50 to 15.00 |
| Corduroy Robes | 4.95 to 10.00 |
| Albatross Negligees | 5.00 to 10.00 |
| Tea Gowns | 15.00 to 150.00 |
| Handmade Breakfast Coats | 7.00 to 15.00 |
| Handmade Cape | 3.95 to 9.95 |
| Hand Embroidered Skirt Flannel | 1.00 to 15.00 |
| Jan. Mandarin Coats | 10.00 to 15.00 |
| Hand Woven Negligees | 30.00 to 50.00 |
| Bedford Cord Robes | 7.50 to 15.00 |
| Hand Negligees | 7.50 to 150.00 |
| Practical Morning Dresses | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Figured Satin Coats | 3.95 to 10.00 |
| Hand Printed and Embroidered Dresses | 1.50 to 10.00 |
| Nurses' Uniforms | 1.95 to 10.00 |
| Model Black or Gray | 1.95 to 10.00 |
| Jan. Wristlets | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Hand-made Shawls | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Handwoven Skirts | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Silk Party Dresses | 9.50 to 12.50 |
| Silk Handmade Blouses | 9.50 to 12.50 |
| Silk Blouse Dresses | 9.50 to 12.50 |
| Mosquitos for House Wear | 2.25 to 3.00 |
| Hand Towels | 1.50 to 10.00 |
| Tourist Slippers, in pouches | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Rhinestone Buckles for Slippers | 2.00 to 10.00 |
| Hand Slippers (crash) | 1.25 to 1.50 |
| Satin Slippers | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Satin Mules | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Silk Mules, Cut Binding Blouses | 5.00 to 10.00 |
| Buckle and Button Overshoes | 1.50 to 2.00 |
| Cloth Overgarters | 1.50 to 2.00 |
| Delightful Foot House Slippers | 1.50 to 2.00 |
| Velvet Party Juillets | 1.50 to 2.00 |
| Velvet Party Boots | 5.00 to 10.00 |
| Velvet Skirts, for cold weather | 1.50 to 2.00 |
| Velvetette Dress Skirts | 13.50 to 15.00 |
| Velvetette Skirts for removable wear | 5.00 to 7.50 |
| Dress Skirts in serge and hand brocade | 6.75 to 15.00 |
| Corded Silk Skirts for dress wear | 13.50 to 20.00 |
| Velvet Coats | 15.00 to 20.00 |
| Woman's Evening Coats and Wraps | 35.00 to 95.00 |
| Handsome For Trimmed Coats for general wear | 25.00 to 75.00 |
| New Coats | 25.00 to 100.00 |
| New Craveted Rain Coats | 10.50 to 35.00 |
| New Handwoven Rain Coats | 5.75 to 35.00 |
| New Leather Coats, too | 25.00 to 50.00 |
| New Leather Vests, fleecy | 8.75 to 12.50 |
| French Jersey Cloth | 3.00 to 5.00 |
| Colored Jersey Cloth | 3.00 to 5.00 |
| Topless Hip Conditors, made to measure | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Material, practical gift | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Pink Linen, in different types | 2.00 to 5.00 |
| Blue Linen, for removable wear | 5.00 to 7.50 |
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GREAT GAINS FOR AMERICA SEEN

Secretary Lane Reports on Secrets Revealed to Chemists Under War Pressure—Greater Country When Peace Comes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"What can you do to serve me?" To that question each individual and each department of the Government must give answer, says Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the interior, in his annual report. "The answer of this department," he states, "is that it has put every agency and activity which it has at the service of those departments more directly concerned with war making. Our metallurgists, chemists, engineers and topographers have found new work at their hands. The homesteaders and the miners on the public lands have been released from their obligations if they go into the army or show themselves to be of greater service of their lands than on them. The reclamation service on a million and a quarter acres of irrigated lands and the Indians on a hundred reservations joined in the campaign for more meat and more wheat."

"In this department," continues Mr. Lane, "we have during the past year had a glimpse of the expanding romance of chemical study. We have found adventure in the search for the hidden secrets of petroleum, natural gas, and coal tar, of coal smoke and the refuse from a hundred furnaces and smokestacks. We appear to have suddenly driven into a chemical age, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that we have suddenly realized that we are in such an age. New explosives, new fertilizers, new sources of power, of food, new materials for construction and destruction, new preservatives of life and new agencies for the sweetening and wholesoming of life—these are to the credit of the modern chemist, and as a by-product of this war we are to have a higher appreciation of this branch of discovery."

"America has been a wholesaler in raw materials. Our boast has been in the millions of tons of steel or coal or barrels of oil or feet of lumber that we could produce. We dealt in things of magnitude, that we took greatly as they came out of nature's storehouse, not thinking or not caring how much of any mysterious value they concealed. The chemist finds that nothing is simple; he tears all things apart to find things that are not patent to the eye, and out of the infinitely little and obscure creates a new world of things useful and beautiful. This is the conversion that is going on in America in all fields. We are entering upon the quest for the minor metals, our rarer woods, our select places of beauty and of exceptional climate or fertility. In all the domain of this great country extending from the semitropics across the desert and the most forbidding wastes into the far Arctic we have come to believe that there is no land that is entirely valueless."

"Modern industrialism may be epitomized as power plus iron. We lack neither. It is the unprecedented and the not-to-be-anticipated burden of providing not alone for ourselves, but for nearly all of western Europe and part of Asia and Russia which makes the great demand. For our own needs we have coal and iron and nearly all the rich line of less common minerals in abundance. It sounds most boastful to say that the most paternal of governments, intent upon a dynastic purpose, would hardly have found ways to supply itself more liberally with the fundamentals of the great war industries than has been effected by the quiet searching and working of this free people. And what is true as to minerals is equally true as to the products of the soil."

"But this war is not to be won by the measuring of resources, for if wars were to be so won China possibly would be our only rival. The spirit of the people is the making of the nation, in war as in peace. The extent to which people can cooperate marks the point of civilization they have reached. Now, the greatest outstanding fact of the past year, as clearly shown in the work of this department alone, is that under the crystallizing influence of a common danger and under the inspiring impulse of a common purpose, Americans are quick to come together."

"Men are already thinking of the greater America that they believe to be coming when the war is done. We are in this war as the trustees of social and political ideals, most of them unformed, even embryonic, and these we

hope to realize through the strength of the nation. Our nationalism, intense, virile, and of the fighting kind, is a part of the machinery through which we are working to make all men our debtors. Our national purpose is to transmute days of dreary work into happier lives—for ourselves first and for all others in their time. This is the large view, the idealistic view, if you please, of America's mission. It is the subconscious philosophy of all our history—our wars, our public-school system, our conservation schemes, our enterprise."

FRATERNAL ORDER ECONOMY URGED

Food Administrator Asks That Dinners Be Arranged to Take Place of Regular Meal

Fraternal orders throughout Massachusetts were sent letters from Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, today, urging them to observe war-time economy in their dinners and social exercises. The letter follows:

"May I recommend to you that an important food economy may be accomplished if, first and foremost, lunches, suppers, collations or banquets are arranged so as to take the place of a regular meal of the members, and not constitute a fourth meal for the day; secondly, that the following three rules be observed:

"1. That on Tuesday and Friday no meat (including poultry) should be served at lunches, suppers, collations or banquets, and that on other days no beef, mutton or pork—that is, no meat excepting chicken or poultry—should be served.

"2. That no bread, rolls or crackers made wholly of white flour be served at these occasions on any day of the week.

"3. That the amount of sugar used either for cake, or in other ways, be strictly limited."

"I request that these recommendations be given publicity in your notices to your members, and also that you will read this letter at one of your meetings. By aiding in this work you may feel sure that you are doing valuable service in the saving of food for those who are fighting for us and for the successful winning of the war."

MIDDLESEX COUNTY FARM BUREAU MEETS

CONCORD, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau, N. I. Bowditch of Framingham was reelected president, L. W. Dean of Waltham vice president, Gordon Hutchins of Concord, secretary, and C. B. Willard of Waltham, treasurer. Mr. Bowditch and Mrs. Mary A. Nash of Cambridge are members of the advisory board. Mrs. J. J. Storrow was reelected chairman of the woman's council. Other members of the woman's council are Mrs. F. I. Cooper, Wayland; Miss Alice M. Howard, Littleton Common; Mrs. S. A. Chevalier, Holliston; Mrs. Edwin S. Miller, Wakefield; Mrs. L. P. Richardson, Pepperell; Mrs. H. F. Tompson, Arlington.

Seventy-eight members sat down to the "Grown-in-Middlesex County" luncheon served by the Colonial Inn. A poem on the Middlesex County farmer was read by E. F. Dickinson of Billerica. A nominating committee was appointed for next year consisting of H. F. Thompson, Arlington; W. H. Teney, Acton; Stephen W. Sabine, Grafton; A. W. Coburn, Dracut; Miss Anna Murphy, Framingham.

FARMERS DEMAND BASIC LAW CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—What the farmers of Arkansas will expect of the new constitution to be drafted by the convention which will reconvene in July, 1918, is outlined by J. E. Rogers, president of the Arkansas Farmers Union. The planks the union will ask for, according to Mr. Rogers, are: A workable initiative and referendum, giving the people more power than the present constitutional amendment; a state rural credits system, as outlined by the last session of the Legislature; a graduated land tax to force the sale of great tracts of land now held by timber companies and foreign investors; guarantee of bank deposits under a fair plan; state collection of school and road taxes, instead of the present district system; lowering of the contract rate of interest from 10 to 6 per cent; levying of a 8 per cent tax on oil, gas, lumber and other natural resources, to apply toward the general revenue of the State, thereby reducing taxes on land.

YEAR'S CROPS BIG; HUGE NEEDS AHEAD

Secretary Houston Reports Large Agricultural Returns, but Says Even Greater Will Be Required in the Coming Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reviewing the progress of the campaign for increased production to meet war demand conditions, David F. Houston Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report states that the farmers of the nation, patriotically responding to the appeals of agricultural and other agencies, have produced more than 5,500,000,000 bushels of cereal food crops—exceeding by 1,000,000,000 bushels the five-year average for cereals—record crops of Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes, large crops of beans and sugar beets, and an unusually large crop of perishables. Authentic figures for meat, poultry, dairy products, and vegetable oils are not available for 1917, but rough estimates indicate that the quantity for the year is slightly greater than for either 1916 or 1915 and exceeds the five-year average by two or three billion pounds.

The work of the Bureau of Markets has been greatly expanded to meet an unusual situation in marketing activities. The news services for fruits and vegetables and for live stock and meats were still further developed and were extended to include hay, grain and seeds and dairy and poultry products.

The report describes the efforts of the departments of agriculture and labor and other agencies to assist in dealing with the farm-labor situation.

Many of the bureaus of the department have rendered and are rendering definite assistance to the War and Navy departments and other branches of the Government in connection with war problems.

Reporting on the operation of the new Federal Aid Road Act, the secretary states that the most significant results thus far have been the enactment by a number of state legislatures of effective road laws. All the states have assented to the provisions of the act—42 by their legislatures and six by their governors.

Progress has been made in putting into effect the Grain Standards Act, the Secretary reports, and the work is now on a very satisfactory basis. Thirty-five supervision districts with many central headquarters have been fully equipped for the task. Forty-one supervisors, 10 assistant supervisors, 80 grain samplers, together with the necessary clerks and other employees, have been appointed and assigned to duty.

The following is the amendment which Senator La Follette intended to propose:

"That the United States asserts its determination not to be bound by, or become a party to, the enforcement of any agreement or agreements heretofore entered into between the allied powers to deprive the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary of title to, or the control of, any territory which was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or possessed by them."

Others scored the sentiments expressed by Mr. London, and Mr. Quinn of Mississippi asserted that in many sections of the country "such unpatriotic utterances would not be tolerated."

Every man who did not vote, except Mr. London, sent in word that could be present he would cast his vote for the declaration.

Congressmen speaking in behalf of the resolution were Messrs. Flood, Foss, Harrison of Mississippi, McCormick, Lathrop, Gillett, Shackford, Lenroot, Chandler, Sabath, Towner, Meeker, Borland, Powers, Siegel, Dyer, Osborne, Quinn, Heflin, Cooper and Timberlake, and Miss Rankin.

All speaking for the resolution ex-

plained the keynotes of the modern living room may be easily emphasized by the selection of appropriate lighting fixtures. These designs, and an extensive variety of other effective ideas, are included in the remarkable display of moderate priced electric lighting fixtures in our studios.

ing a total of approximately 5000 cooperative extension workers, including the specialists performing extension work, employed through both state and federal regular and emergency funds. This number will be further increased as soon as men and women with the requisite training and experience can be secured, says Secretary Houston. There are now 2000 county agents. About 1300, state, district, county and urban women home demonstration agents are employed. When the plans are fully developed, there will be at least one demonstration agent—possibly two, a man and a woman—in nearly every agricultural county in the nation, and a woman in each of the large cities of the country to give advice regarding the production, conservation and utilization of food products.

"Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate."

"Approved 7th December, 1917.

"WOODROW WILSON."

CONGRESS ADOPTS WAR RESOLUTION

(Continued from page one)

garian Government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

"It was hoped by House leaders to

rival the Senate vote and declare

unanimously for the war declaration

until Representative London declared

that he would be compelled to cast a

disenting vote. He said that as a

Socialist he would be compelled to do

"In matters of war," he declared.

"I am a teetotaler." Continuing, he

pointed out "the danger of blindly fol-

lowing an established precedent."

"Had there been a majority of Socialists in Europe in 1914 there would

have been no war. My vote against a

declaration of war with Austria should

not be interpreted as an endorsement

of the vile attack by Austria-Hungary

on Serbia, which, chronologically

speaking, was the beginning of the

war," he said. He then proceeded

into a dissertation upon the horrors

of war, emphasizing the paramount

necessity of settling all international

disputes through arbitration. He took

time to condemn French Premier

Clemenceau, predicting that he would

not last longer than the Bolsheviks,

because he came forward with the

slogan, "We will fight until victory."

He then declared that the President

had made an "attempt" to define victory.

Representative Chandler replied to

Mr. London by declaring there was no

tension in the doctrine of socialism

which denounces war. Representative

Chandler said:

"It is a peculiar thing, to the dis-

credit of the courage of my colleague

(speaking of Mr. London), that Mr.

Kerensky, who is the greatest, at least

the most remarkable, man that has

grown out of the world struggle—a

man celebrated in socialism in Rus-

sia—has repeatedly gone into the

trenches, telling his fellow Socialists

that if they did not crush Germany,

Germany would crush them. He has

advocated war." Representative Chan-

lder pointed out Viviani and other

European leaders as Socialists who

are whole-heartedly supporting their

country in the winning of the war.

"The only disloyal socialism in the

world is that led by Mr. London and

Morris Hillquit," concluded Representa-

tive Chandler.

Others scored the sentiments ex-

pressed by Mr. London, and Mr. Quinn

of Mississippi asserted that in many

sections of the country "such un-

patriotic utterances would not be tol-

erated."

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Osborne, Quinn, Heflin, Cooper and

Timberlake, and Miss Rankin.

All speaking for the resolution ex-

a state of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary. The only opposing vote was cast by Representative London of New York.

It was hoped by House leaders to

rival the Senate vote and declare

INCLUDE ALL FOES, INSISTS MR. LODGE

Massachusetts Senator, While Deferring to Wishes of President, Urges Cause for Waging War on Germany's Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the discussion of the war resolution immediately following the statement of Senator Stone, Senator Lodge presented his reasons why he believed Bulgaria and Turkey should be included in the declaration. He said:

"Mr. President, this resolution comes to the Senate with the unanimous recorded vote of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I trust that the Senate will pass it with like unanimity upon the record. The committee has framed this resolution in the simplest possible form, following the model of the declaration of war against Germany. Owing to the fact that Austria-Hungary has already severed relations with this country, there are no preliminaries and there is no need of adding anything to the excellent and complete statement of the chairman of the committee, which shows once for all the necessity and importance of this action."

"But, Mr. President, many senators—if I may judge from those who have spoken to me—I should say the majority of senators—have felt that Bulgaria and Turkey might well meet the same action that we are now taking with regard to Austria-Hungary. The executive, the President, and the State Department feel, however, that action in regard to Turkey and Bulgaria should not be taken at this time. So far as I am concerned, therefore, no amendment looking to such result will be prepared, and I hope no amendment will be prepared at this moment by anyone."

"In taking these grave steps of declarations of war, it is essential that we should act with entire unity. There ought to be no division on such a question as that. Therefore I trust that no amendment will be pressed at this time looking to a declaration of war against the other allies of Germany; but I think it not unsuitable that I should state very briefly the reasons for the feeling which I, for one, entertain, that we ought to include Turkey and Bulgaria in the same declaration of war which we are about to make against Austria-Hungary."

"The President said in his message: 'The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany, but they are mere tools, and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us, and not heed any others.'

"Therefore, it is not necessary to argue that Bulgaria and Turkey stand on the same ground logically as Austria-Hungary. The President's objection to action is that there is no practical necessity for a declaration of war against them at this time. I think technically a case could be made in regard to Turkey, if I am correctly informed, and if the dispatches in the newspapers are accurate. Turkish troops are now being employed on the Italian front, where we may be called upon to take part at any moment; and if we should be called upon to take part, we should be in the strange position of having our soldiers or our aviators engaged in conflict with Turkish soldiers while we are at peace with Turkey."

"But, Mr. President, admitting, on the question of the practical necessity, that there is none at this moment, the principal argument against action—and I think I have considered them all—the only one that appears to me to have any real weight, is the danger to American life and property in Turkey. I hope that due warning will be given to those Americans in Turkey, because we certainly do not wish to have their names added to the long list of Turkish massacres. But as a matter of fact, notice of the most efficient kind has really been given for we have no diplomatic relations with Turkey at the present time, and our consuls have been withdrawn. Those who have remained after such action by the government of course do so at their own risk, for a declaration of war cannot be decided on the question of the danger to which citizens of the country have voluntarily exposed themselves. The situation in Turkey, however, has this peculiar character—that the American citizens there are chiefly missionaries or men and women engaged in educational work. They have done great work in



Senator Henry Cabot Lodge

Who advocated the inclusion of Turkey and Bulgaria in the latest declaration of war by the United States

years past, and the fame of Roberts' College is world wide. This fact seems to me to be the only serious objection to the declaration of war.

"I wish now very briefly to give the reasons why many of us entertain the belief that immediate action should be taken in regard to both Bulgaria and Turkey. I speak of Bulgaria first. We do not touch Bulgaria in the military sense at all. We have many Bulgarians in this country, and there is certainly no feeling of hostility to the Bulgarian people. The King of Bulgaria, or the Tsar of the Bulgars, if that is the more proper title, is probably the instrument that has been used to bring Bulgaria into alliance with Germany. He need not long detain us, but I may say in passing that I think it would be difficult to find in history a meaner or baser figure than the present sovereign of Bulgaria. He is said not even to have the one quality which is usually attributed to petty tyrants, the one redeeming virtue of personal courage.

"But, Mr. President, Bulgaria, as the President of the United States has said very justly and truly, is the mere tool of Germany. This tool of Germany has a legation in this city at this moment. The officers of that legation, if they are friendly to us and to the cause of the Allies, are traitors to their own country and to their own allies, and if they are true to their own Government and their own ally, Germany, then it is a legation representing Germany and her allies in the capital of the United States.

"I would for one like to see this legation removed. The President, I repeat, said Bulgaria is the mere tool of Germany. I grant it, but the only way to deal with an obnoxious tool is either to break the tool or paralyze the arm that wields it.

"It is a dream, in my judgment, to think that we can either detach Turkey or Bulgaria from the German alliance. It is as much of a dream as that which seems to have had some currency that we could detach Austria-Hungary. Nothing is gained by our maintaining a nominal peace with any of them. This is my view in regard to Bulgaria.

"I now come to Turkey. We have, as I have already said, the possibility of meeting Turkish soldiers in the field. They are actually operating on the front. As the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Stone) has pointed out, that front is under the consideration of the international war council of the Allies which has met at Paris, and in which we are represented. The President most wisely has sent a commission to Paris to effect, in that council, a greater unity of the military operations of France, England and Italy.

"They are doing, I have no question, a great and important work, and yet, Mr. President, it seems to me that the foundations of unity must be that all who are fighting Germany should have the same enemies and the same friends. Some of the representatives of the powers who are meeting in that council represent countries engaged in war with Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria-

Armenia has fallen under Russian control and the other Armenians have taken refuge there.

"Such a nation as this, such a Government, I should say, as this, is a curse to modern civilization. My earnest hope is that among the results of the war, which I firmly believe will be a complete victory for the cause of right and freedom—one of the great results may be, will be, the final extinction of the Turkish Empire in Europe, and I fervently hope that the great city of the Eastern Roman Empire may be so controlled that it will be free, and that the straits will be free to all the nations of the earth, and no longer be needed for corrupt bargains in order that the trade may be held up or allowed to pass at the will of the tyrant who, under one name or another, rules over Turkey.

"I hope that we shall see the places that are sacred, not only to all Christianity, but which are sacred also to the Jewish people, pass forever out of Turkish hands, and that we may no longer behold the Mosque of Omar dominating the city of Jerusalem.

"I should be sorry, Mr. President, indeed, as an American, as a lover of freedom, if, when this war closes and the United States comes with commanding voice to the settlement of the terms of peace, we should appear at that great council of the nations as still the friend of Turkey.

"Now, Mr. President, I close as I began. If we are to make war on Turkey and Bulgaria, and I believe that action is only deferred, we must do it altogether. We must do nothing to embarrass the Executive, in whose hands the conduct of our foreign relations is especially placed, and above all we must act with absolute unity when we take that great step, as we are going to take the great, just and righteous step today, of declaring war upon Austria-Hungary, beginner of the war, ally and tool of Germany."

BEET SUGAR FACTORIES HAVE GOOD SEASON

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Holly Sugar Company at Huntington Beach and the Santa Ana Sugar Company, which closed down their sugar factories recently on beet slicing, will have paid growers supplying the two mills about \$2,100,000 when they have made final payments, and have paid to laborers in wages during the campaign between \$350,000 and \$400,000. Both plants have had a successful season, says a dispatch to The Express. The Huntington Beach averaged about 1200 tons of beets per day and the Santa Ana about 1100. The former operated 112 days and the latter 106 days.

UTAH TOMATOES ARE ORDERED FOR ARMY

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Thirty-six thousand cases of Utah canned tomatoes for use in the United States Army have been ordered by the Government from Utah canners. Various canneries will supply the demand and the tomatoes will be shipped to the depot quartermaster at Omaha, Neb., for distribution to the various units of the army. This is the largest order for Utah tomatoes that has yet been received for army consumption.

NEW YORK WOMEN CONDUCTORS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nineteen units

formed women have been given positions as street railway conductors on

Broadway, filling the places of

enlisted men in the New York Railway Company's service.

MOVE TO EXEMPT LOYAL SUBJECTS

Representative Sabath Seeks to Save Aliens Technically Under Austrian Domination From Operation of Enemy Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Sabath on Friday introduced in the House a resolution asking that all

Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Poles, Serbs, Croatians, Slovences, Italians and Rumanians residing in the United States, who technically are Austrian subjects where they have not already become naturalized, be exempted from classification as enemy aliens. He points out that these people have been subjugated by Austria without their consent and against their will, and have sought the shelter and protection of the United States. That they are loyal, the resolution states, is evidenced by the fact that they have sided with the United States in the war and have espoused the allied cause by enlisting in large numbers with the United States forces.

The resolution calls attention to the fact that these peoples are technically subjects of Austria-Hungary, a status which is beyond their control and wishes. The resolution also asks that persons of these nationalities be allowed to serve with the United States military forces and be subject to the selective service law.

In a statement in the Senate on Friday Senator Knox of Pennsylvania said that much concern is evidenced all over the country over the need for discrimination in the case of the large numbers of subjects of the dual monarchy who will, with the declaration of war against Austria, find themselves classed as alien enemies, although they would be considered liable to capital punishment if apprehended by the authorities of the Central Powers for refusing to join the Austrian Army and for aiding the United States. This concerns not only people serving in the American Army, but civilians who showed sympathy toward the United States and the Allies.

It appears that Austrian and German secret agents have approached natives of Austria with various threats if they continued to remain loyal to the United States, and in individual

cases of refusal attempts were made by agents of the Central Powers to make the United States Government suspicious as to the loyalty of these unfortunate, hoping that trouble caused by false accusations might antagonize these people to the United States. This is in keeping with the German system of propaganda all over the world.

It was pointed out by Senator Knox that Austria-Hungary is a monarchy of neither racial nor national character, and that consequently the strictest discrimination must be made when it comes to a decision as to the loyalty of subjects of the dual monarchy.

This can be done only by amending the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, according to which every native, denizen, citizen, etc., of the country at war with the United States is declared an alien enemy and consequently restricted, detained, etc., for the duration of the war. It is believed that it should be left to the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice to make exemptions as regards the enforcement of the alien enemy acts in individual cases where loyalty to the United States is unquestionable, as is the case in the great majority of the non-Teutonic races under Austro-Hungarian jurisdiction, for these races are noted for their antagonism to German and Austrian tyranny. There is no doubt that a sense of justice will prevail in affording such aliens the utmost protection.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES TO BE GUARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Steps have been taken by Governor Williams to protect high explosives stored in this State from theft by pro-Germans or labor agitators. The Governor, who has been designated by the

Federal Government to take charge of the problem of guarding explosives in Oklahoma, will seek the assistance of local councils of defense in guarding explosives. He will also ask industrial concerns having stores of nitro-glycerine or other explosives in charge to employ guards to protect the storehouses day and night.

On account of the great oil fields in Oklahoma there is a large amount of high explosives in the State. Recently at Tulsa enough nitro-glycerine was stolen from an oil company there to raze the entire city. This caused Tulsa authorities to take special precautions to guard all storehouses.

MORE SHIPS STILL THE GREAT NEED

Senator Hitchcock Impresses the Necessity of Speed and Efficiency in Overcoming the Losses Caused by Submarines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaking in support of the joint resolution on Friday, Senator Hitchcock said that of more importance than any declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, Turkey or Bulgaria, is the unquestioned fact that the supreme enemy, the German Empire, is still unbeaten and in possession of large parts of the countries with which the United States is now allied. Many senators are in agreement that the German menace is as great as ever, and that this country must be brought to realize all the magnitude of the task before it, if success is to be assured and right is to prevail over might in the future.

The Senate, it developed on Friday, is disposed to hasten the national program for war efficiency, and especially as regards shipping, which is admitted to be at present one of the weakest spots in the position of the Allies. Nothing is gained, it is pointed out, by minimizing the ravages made on allied shipping by the submarine campaign. The wiser policy is to realize the gravity of the situation and hasten, by every possible means, the shipbuilding program of the United States, which has been admittedly slow.

Senator Hitchcock brought to the attention of the Senate a statement made by Lord Charles Beresford on Oct. 1, which covered the shipping losses of the Allies since the beginning of the war. Lord Beresford's estimate of losses incurred from August, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1918, will total 12,000,000 tons. As against this loss only 5,500,000 tons have been put in commission for the corresponding period, leaving an unbridged gap of 6,500,000 tons. At the same time, the demand for ocean and coastwise transportation is constantly increasing. The United States has a seaforthy tonnage of only 3,720,000, and by the end of 1918, if the war continues, this country will be called upon to supply an army of 1,000,000 men from a base 2000 miles away.

Buy Thrift Stamps, at Postoffices and Banks



EARLY GIFT BUYING THIS CHRISTMAS

A note of preparedness is in the air.

Which accords well with the times for there is much need of **EARLY CHRISTMAS BUYING** this year.

For, while the Paine Furniture Company is optimistic of the future, there is no disputing the unusual conditions governing the manufacture and distribution of nearly all merchandise.

NOW Paine's stocks of gifts are the largest in their history.

NOW their usual service may be offered.

NOW CHRISTMAS GIFTS may be delivered without fail—an important consideration in view of the transportation situation.

Useful gifts of course this Christmas.

Inexpensive too.

The sketch suggests a rare collection of antique furniture just arrived from England.

And—a cordial welcome awaits the visitor.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

Useful Holiday Gifts
Hosiery, Spats, Buckles
AND
Boudoir Slippers

RHINESTONE, STEEL and LEATHER BUCKLES
At reduced prices—Very suitable for Christmas Gifts.
Mail Orders Filled 9c Additional

WEBER'S Shoe Parlor, 564 Washington St.
Same Floor with Marion's Lunch Room—Jefferson Building—Second Floor
BOSTON

Special Attention Is Directed to the Sale of 1000 Four-in-Hand Ties
in the Finest Quality of Silk and Best Designs
\$1 and \$1.50

Boylston Street and Park Square, Boston

MORE TRAINING CAMPS TO OPEN

Major Flynn, Commanding Harvard R. O. T. C., Proposing for Third Series and Many Are Making Applications

Maj. William F. Flynn, U. S. A., retired, commanding the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Camp, is making active preparations for the opening of the third series of training camps on Jan. 5. Already many men who are members of the military course are making application for admission to the camp, and Harvard's quota will be 56 men.

These camps will be established in each regular army, national guard and national army division, and the Harvard men will presumably be sent to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., which is located the nearest. One camp also will be opened at Ft. Bliss, Tex.; another at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and a third at Chickamauga, Ga.

Major Flynn states that graduates and undergraduates of Harvard who will be between 21 and 31 on Jan. 5, 1918, are eligible to apply for admission. Graduates and undergraduates who have not taken the courses of military instruction offered by Harvard are not eligible.

At present Major Flynn is looking over the applications, and classifying them, also investigating the references submitted by each applicant, these being from three responsible citizens who know the applicant. All applications are now in, in the time for presenting these having expired on Dec. 1.

In making a selection for the camp, such essentials of character as leadership, ability to learn quickly and to instruct others, military appearance, and general suitability will be considered by the commanding general.

Each training camp will have a normal strength of about 440 students, who will be organized into one infantry company and one light artillery company. The camps will be under the supervision of the division commander, who will have in charge the detailing of the commanding officer, and the instructor personnel.

Graduates of the prescribed schools of which Harvard is one, if selected to attend, will be required upon reporting at the school to enlist for the duration of the war. If after completing the prescribed three months' course they are not recommended for commissions, they will be required to remain in service and finish their enlistment. While students, they will receive the pay and allowances of privates, first class, and this will amount to \$30 per month in addition to food, clothes, and quarters.

Men who successfully pass the three months' course and are so recommended will be carried on a list as eligible for appointment as second lieutenant and will be commissioned as vacancies occur in the order of merit determined by their work while attending the camp.

The entire number of graduates and undergraduates to be admitted to this third series of training camps is 2490, and among the New England schools which have earned recognition entitling them to assign a quota are Yale University at New Haven, Conn., Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., Connecticut State Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., the University of Maine at Orono, Me., the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., Rhode Island College at Kingston, R. I., New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H., and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

The military courses at Harvard are divided into two sections, Military Science 1, and Military Science 2. Men in the former are those who have had no previous military training, while the members of the second course are juniors and seniors at Harvard who have had previous military study. Lieut. A. Morize of the French instructing staff of military officials is lecturing before each class at Harvard weekly, as is Prof. R. M. Johnston. Subjects of these lectures include "Small Arms Firing," "The Military Policy of the United States" and similar topics. Capt. W. Channing Jr. is instructing cadet officers and non-commissioned officers in the Koebler setting-up exercises, and in many ways the students are being given every possible advantage to increase their knowledge of military subjects.

Major Flynn has issued orders that the letters "R. O. T. C." in bronze should be worn on both sides of the collar of the coat or shirt if the coat is not worn, and in addition to these letters there must also be worn on the collar the letters or insignia of the institution, also in bronze. More than 1100 men are now participating in military instruction at Harvard, the largest number since the adoption of the course in military training.

Artillery Instruction

Provost Guard Captain and Other Officers Go to Camp Yale

Capt. Ralph C. Harrison of the Provost Guard will leave Boston on Monday for Camp Yale at New Haven, Conn., where he will receive a week's instruction in the Field Artillery School which is being conducted there. Officers from various divisions of the Northeastern Department are being sent to this school in groups of about 10 members, and instruction is given in the use of the heavy French guns which have been assembled there, military tactics, and other subjects of value to the officers. The instructors of the school include Major Duont, Capt. William F. Overton,

and British Army Officers, and lectures are an important detail of the course which is designed for artillery officers. During Captain Harrison's absence, Capt. H. L. Whittaker will be in command of the provost guard which is stationed at the South Armory on Irvington Street.

Lieut. Philip L. Caldwell, assistant to Lieut. Lester Watson of the aeronautical department at Northeastern Army headquarters, left Boston last night for New Haven, Conn., where he will assist in establishing an aviation examining board unit. Connecticut applicants for the aviation service will be considered by this board, instead of being sent to the Boston headquarters, as formerly. Another board of a similar nature is to be located in Portland, Me., and candidates for the aviation section of the signal corps from Maine and New Hampshire will be sent there for examination. With the establishment of these two examining boards, which will take care of the applicants from these states, the work of the Boston examining board will be facilitated to a considerable extent.

Lieutenant Watson announces that the fact a man has applied for admission to the aviation section will in no way release him from the draft of Dec. 15. The aviation board will continue to accept applicants after that date.

Capt. Foster Veltenheimer of the signal corps is attending to the duties of Col. Daniel F. Carr of the same department during the latter's absence from the camp.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, in command of the northeastern department left Boston last night for New York City on a short business trip, being accompanied by his aide, Capt. Joseph J. O'Hare.

The quartermaster corps is making arrangements for sending 600 men who have signed up to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., on Monday. A special train will leave in the early forenoon from the Huntington Avenue grounds. In order to accommodate applicants for this department, the quartermaster corps office at 25 Huntington Avenue will be open tomorrow from 9 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Col. Robert L. Houze, chief of staff at northeastern headquarters, believes that in guarding the barred zones along the Boston waterfront many aliens will be rounded up who have not registered for military service. "This has been the case in New York City," said Colonel Houze, "and if I'm not mistaken similar conditions will be found here. In New York the names of these men who are nothing less than 'slackers' have been published, and this publicity has done much good. Slackers everywhere should be rounded up," said Colonel Houze, "and it's every one's duty to give assistance to the military authorities in this work."

John F. Sullivan, clerk in the north-

eastern department, has three brothers in military service, one of whom, Charles W. Sullivan, enlisted this week in the navy. Another brother, Lieut. James E. Sullivan, is in the aviation corps in France, and Joseph A. Sullivan is in the commissary branch of the quartermaster corps at Ft. Morison, Va.

More Than 100 Recruits a Day

More than 100 recruits signed up daily has been the record of the army recruiting station at 3 Tremont Row this week, and Col. Charles W. Taylor is highly pleased with the way volunteers are coming into the service. As Dec. 15 is the last opportunity for volunteering, Colonel Taylor has issued a statement to the effect that all wishing to enlist should be at the recruiting station ready to depart on the afternoon of Dec. 14, as there is certain to be a large party leaving for Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

The navy enlisted 25 men in Boston yesterday. Commander Brady, in charge of enlistments, said yesterday that of the 2260 men wanted for naval aviation work before Feb. 22, none was expected to work in the air. Coppersmiths and blacksmiths will go to Bay Shore, L. I., for training.

Marine corps enlistments yesterday numbered 16, and the Polish Army secured five recruits for service in France.

Service Flag for Firemen

In honor of the patriotic service of

68 Boston firemen who have gone to the front, a service flag will be unfurled at fire headquarters' building, Bristol Street, Boston, next Tuesday noon. A parade about the city will precede the flag exercises, led by a detail of sailors from Commonwealth Pier, and a marine band.

The parade will start at 11:45 o'clock from the Mason Street Engine House, and will go over the following route: West Street, Tremont Street, School Street, Washington Street, Dover Street, Harrison Avenue, and Bristol Street. Mayor Curley and members of the City Council and the Public Safety Committee will be special guests of the firemen.

SERVICE TO BE CONTINUED

Trade organizations in Philadelphia protested so strongly against discontinuance of the Philadelphia-New York Steamship service of the Clyde Line, with the steamers Delaware and Pawnee, which was to be effective today, that the line agreed to continue the service until Dec. 15, it was reported here today. The two steamers were to have been transferred to the Boston-New York service of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., by arrangement with the United States Shipping Board.

CIVIL SERVICE IN PRISONS

DALLAS, Tex.—Civil service examinations for all minor officers and employees of the state prison system probably will be recommended by the penitentiary investigating committee of the state Legislature, says a dispatch to the Dallas News from Huntsville.

BOARD TO OPERATE NEW ENGLAND LINES

General Federal Committee Names Men to Have Charge of Systems South of Canada and East of Troy, N. Y.

In forwarding the plans of the Railway War Board for a unification in operation of the railroads of the United States east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River, the general operating committee in charge of the work had appointed a New England operating committee to take charge of the situation both with regard to the land lines and the coastwise steamship service. The committee is composed of the following: C. L. Bardo of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, B. R. Pollock, of the Boston & Maine, J. L. Truden of the Boston & Albany, J. Howland Gardner of the New England Steamship Company and D. C. Douglas of the Maine Central.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner George W. Anderson stated today that the proposed pooling of New England lines would have no bearing on either passenger or freight rates, and that the hearing on the petition of the New England railroads for additional revenue would continue regardless of the change in methods of operation.

Hereafter locomotives, cars and all other railroad and railroad-owned steamship facilities in New England will be used interchangeably to the end that the highest transportation efficiency possible may be secured for New England and its interests. It is a war measure and one of the things which have come about as a result of the extraordinary conditions. Boston & Maine engines may be seen on New Haven trains or Maine Central engines may be seen on Boston & Albany trains, or vice versa.

The committee will have charge of all railroads in all territory south of the Canadian frontier and east of Troy, Rotterdam, Mechanicville, West Albany, Maybrook and Harlem River, including the New England Steamship Company. It will have complete authority over all equipment, can order all needed diversion and detours of freight and take any other steps to provide New England with the best transportation service. It will cooperate with all public bodies; with the Fuel Administrator, and with the recently established Export Committee, to the end that it may provide the transportation most needed by New England.

The committee will be in practically continuous session in the South Station, Boston. It will have its own organization and office force and will put into effect measures for the immediate relief of congested points and pay particular attention to government freight, fuel and foodstuffs.

The authority for the appointment of this committee comes from the general operating committee of eastern railroads, and the New England committee will report from time to time and make recommendations to the general operating committee of eastern railroads whenever any situation is developed which cannot be adjusted by local treatment.

JUNIOR CLASS PLAY GIVEN AT WELLESLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass.—There will be a second performance of the junior class play tonight, particularly for juniors and their freshman guests. The first performance last night was for the rest of the college to attend. The play is "The Chinese Lantern," by John F. Sullivan, clerk in the north-

eastern department, has three brothers in military service, one of whom, Charles W. Sullivan, enlisted this week in the navy. Another brother, Lieut. James E. Sullivan, is in the aviation corps in France, and Joseph A. Sullivan is in the commissary branch of the quartermaster corps at Ft. Morison, Va.

Teaching Patriotism

CHICAGO JOURNAL—The executive committee of the National Security League has adopted a series of resolu-

tions of which the following is the most important: "Resolved, that as

a national necessity and as a war measure, we call upon every board of education, school commissioner and school committee to put into the curriculum of the schools, without delay

as a part of each day's actual tuition the facts showing why we are at war with Germany, the danger of failure to this country and the duty of every American to support the conduct of the war loyally and by service." Every patriotic citizen should give most emphatic approval to this program, and every school board should hasten to put it into effect.

CHARTERS MUST BE APPROVED

Charters of American and oversea-

ting committee of the United States

Shipping Board to be effective, accord-

ing to Welding Ring, chairman of the

chartering committee who requests

the Boston Chamber of Commerce to

impress upon owners and charterers

that it is most important that all

charters now being carried out or

about to be entered into be filed at

the office of the chartering committee,

Custom House, New York. Vessels

will be unable to obtain bunker coal

or ship's stores, unless the charters

have such approval.

For the Convenience of Those Who Are Puzzled as to What to Select for a Gift—We Suggest Our Gift Checks

Guaranteed Goods at Popular Prices

Diamonds Jewelry Watches

Roman Pearl Necklaces Solid Silver Plated Silver Cut Glass

Parisian Ivory Ebony Goods Chafing Dishes Fountain Pens Leather Goods Khaki Sets

For the Convenience of Those Who Are Puzzled as to What to Select for a Gift—We Suggest Our Gift Checks

41 SUMMER STREET

NO DATE SET FOR FINAL DRAFT CALL

Maj. Peck at Camp Devens Says Men of Last 15 Per Cent Will Be Assembled Early in January but Not on the Fifth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Definite announcement has been made by

Maj. G. M. Peck, divisional ordnance officer and press censor, that the final

15 per cent of the first draft quota of

some 6000 men, will not be called to

service until early in January. Major

Peck said that a report that the ad-

ditional recruits are to be assembled

on Jan. 5 was not sanctioned by the

divisional officials. "No date has yet

been set," he said. "It is a question of

equipment. We shall, however, have

the men come early in the year, that,

and nothing more, is certain yet."

During the past week, several thou-

sand additional recruits have left the

camp for other points of duty and

training. Over 300 men have arrived

at Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.,

where they will enter the aviation

training school. These men were from

all parts of New England and from

eastern New York, and they were

taken from various organizations and

temporarily assigned to the depot

brigade before the transfer was made.

Another large detachment has arrived

at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., while

other men have gone to Camp Gordon

Atlanta, Ga., and to the mechanics

school of the quartermaster department

at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C.

Upon the arrival of the forthcoming

15 per cent, the men probably will

be assigned to the depot brigade

which is the reservoir organization

of the division. From this brigade many

will no doubt be transferred to fill up

the infantry and artillery regiments

of the division.

ACCUSED TEACHERS AWAIT DECISION

New York Board of Education Completes Taking of Testimony—Appeal to Be Taken in Case of Adverse Findings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The question of the loyalty of certain teachers is still agitating public school circles. Samuel Schmalhausen, A. Henry Schneer and Thomas Mufson, accused of "holding views subversive of discipline and of undermining good citizenship in the schools," have had their trial before the high school committee of the Board of Education, and the board will return a final decision on Dec. 12. Meanwhile the three teachers are prepared to appeal if the decision is against them. They can appeal to the board, which takes office on Jan. 2, to reopen the cases; they can seek a court review, or appeal to the State Commission of Education.

Before the decision of the present board is announced the Federation of Teachers will hold a meeting to pledge the loyalty of those teachers who attend, and the Teachers Union will assemble its supporters for the discussion of "Democracy in Education as a Loyalty Issue." At the latter meeting Prof. Charles A. Beard, who resigned from Columbia in protest against what he deemed to be autocratic methods of university management, will be one of the speakers.

An interesting feature of the trial was the testimony of Hyman Hermann, the Jewish boy, who as a member of Mr. Schmalhausen's class wrote an essay criticizing President Wilson. Mr. Schmalhausen, according to the charges, failed to criticize the letter in a way that would lead the boy to perceive the "gross disloyalty involved in his point of view." It was also charged that Mr. Schmalhausen considered it proper to allow the pupils to write and read aloud to his classmates similar seditious letters addressed to the President, and that he did not consider it his duty to develop in the students under his control instinctive respect for the President of the United States as such, the Governor, and other federal, state and municipal officers as such.

The boy Hermann, on the stand, said his letter expressed his own thoughts, not gained from any teacher, nor from reading or discussion. He said he read the Evening Mail, the World, Leslie's and Collier's weeklies. Although he had told a school official that his reason for writing the letter was his complete and utter contempt for the United States, he had since experienced conversion, not because of anybody's influence upon him, but through reading his history of the German people, and he had sent a statement to the class regretting that he had expressed unpatriotic sentiments for which the school had been charged with disloyalty.

The conviction comes in connection with a lecture delivered by Mrs. O'Hare at Bowman, N. D., on July 17, 1917, under the auspices of the local Socialist organization. Judge Wade announced he would defer sentence for a week while he investigates Mrs. O'Hare's activities in other quarters.

Senator La Follette's recent address at the people's peace conference in St. Paul monopolized much of the attention during the closing arguments of the counsel for Mrs. O'Hare, as the defense contended that worse things had been said on the floor of Congress than had been charged to Mrs. O'Hare, and that if anyone should be arrested it was Senator La Follette.

Judge Wade, in his charge to the jury, advised the members that the fact that Senator La Follette had not been arrested or convicted need not influence their verdict.

"We must hope," said the court, "that no one who is guilty will escape conviction." The prosecution contended that every charge against Mrs. O'Hare had been proven, that she had made repeated attacks against the Government, and was said to have spread propaganda antagonistic to the United States and its war measures.

Eleven exceptions to Judge Wade's charge to the jury were filed by the defense, and the judge answered each exception before giving the case to the jury.

"German Defense" Plans

Seized Letters Indicate Merkel Was Leader of Military Organization

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Letters indicating the existence in the United States of a "German military organization for defense" have been seized by agents of the Naval Intelligence Bureau when they examined the effects of Otto Julius Merkel, a German writer and lecturer, who has been interned on Ellis Island, on orders from the government authorities.

According to these communications, Merkel was at the head of this German organization.

Suitcases and trunks were filled with letters, some from Merkel's mother in Germany. One of these said that General von Mackensen had visited her on several occasions. Another gave a list of prominent Germans purported to be associated with the "defense organization" in America.

Letters written in code were also found. An effort is being made to decipher these.

Porto Rico Editor Arrested

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Vincente Balbas Capo, anti-American editor of the *Heraldo de las Antillas*, has been arrested by the United States Marshal on charges growing out of the Espionage Act and Trading with the Enemy Act. Two indictments had been returned against him by the Federal Grand Jury, the first containing six counts growing out of articles printed in the *Heraldo de las Antillas*. Balbas was taken before United States District Judge Hamilton under arrest, and his bail fixed at \$10,000 on each charge. Bond of \$20,000 was deposited. The first of the articles mentioned in the indictment was printed in Spanish, under the heading "Recruiting in Porto Rico," and contained misleading statements in regard to the number of men to be called in the first draft, and the allegation that no draft was required in Hawaii.

"The total number of students who

WAR SAID TO HELP EDUCATION IDEALS

International Good Will and Brotherhood Forecast for Future at Meeting of Educators in Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—To see

America a great comradeship of millions of men and women working for a great ideal and to have America restore that ideal of brotherhood and international good will that alone makes thought of the future bearable—that is the true fruit of education," said Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the General Education Board, and former president of the University of Minnesota, speaking at the banquet of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, at the Hotel Kimball, last evening. His address sums up the sentiment of all the speeches made at the convention which closed at noon today.

This morning's program called for an address by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and the usual business of the organization. Reports of officers showed the association to be alert to the needs of the times and active in doing its part.

In continuing his address Dr. Vincent said that America needs liberal arts colleges as never before. She needs them to develop imagination and a true conception of the ideal in the young men and women who are to be the leaders in life. But to develop them properly the teachers must be inspired by the new America. "We have the faith," he said, "that America will mean such loyalty and such team play that victory will be achieved, and that will result in America reaching her highest possibilities."

Robert J. Aley of the University of Maine believed that particular attention should be given to the study of French and Spanish, as America in future will have closer relations with the nations speaking those languages. As for German, the man of the future who knows it, he said, will know it as a practical matter, not as an accomplishment.

Dr. Aley referred with pride to the appointment of Dr. Hollis Godfrey to the Council of National Defense as representative of education and engineering. This is the first time, he said, that any government has officially recognized education as a national resource. He also made a plea for closer union with all English-speaking peoples. Teach history to them, he advised, in a way to show what fine things these people have always stood for, and wipe out old prejudices and animosities.

Dean Sarah Louise Arnould of Simmons College called attention to the broadening influence that the war has already exerted, especially in the women's colleges. It has smashed windows into the college world, she said, and has given to the students a clearer vision, a sense of proportion that did not always exist before. All the colleges are being readjusted in recognition of the fact that they are part of the world.

As for the college women, she said the war has already shown that they have followed their teachings in their eager desire to serve. That college women have so readily responded is due in large measure to their training, that has given them imagination and enabled them to visualize. She recommended that requirements both for entrance and for graduation be reviewed to see if they square properly with the needs as tested by the stress of the period.

"I think it can be shown that this great war has given a new ideal and purpose in college training," said John M. Thomas of Middlebury College.

"The problem of youth is not, How can I train myself for the position of largest personal advantage in a world of competitive struggle? but rather it is, What can I do to make myself a helpful and efficient worker toward the worthier world we must create? There is no institution which has a more practical and needful function just now than the college which is devoted to the study of the humanities."

The question of granting degrees

and additional entrance requirements to students who have joined the colors was debated. William Greenough Thayer, headmaster of St. Mark's, a man who had two sons who left college to enlist, answered this at some length in an address at the evening banquet. He urged that no college lower its standards for any such reason. The young men in joining the colors, he said, are making a sacrifice. Retain the ideal, and do not minimize that sacrifice, he counseled, by giving them something they have not earned. There are other ways to honor them.

PHILIPPINE ISSUE TO BE DISCUSSED

Island Representatives to Speak at Meeting of Anti-Imperialist League in Boston

Jaime C. de Veyra and Teodora B. Yangco, representatives of the Philippines in Congress, are to be the chief speakers at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League in the afternoon of Dec. 17, at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston. Mrs. de Veyra is also to be present.

Both of the resident commissioners from the Philippines will speak on problems confronting the islands and tell of the attitude of the United States possession toward independence. They are expected to outline measures that they will favor in Congress, they may speak on measures affecting the Philippines.

Moorfield Storey, president of the Anti-Imperialist League, is to preside and speak on the Philippine question. While the league has members throughout the United States, it is expected that not more than 75 will be present at the meeting.

Explaining the objects of the league today, David G. Haskins Jr., treasurer, said that it favors the absolute independence of all small countries. The league was formed in 1898, chiefly for the object of obtaining the independence of the Philippines, and to this end it has been working ever since. But the league, he said, is opposed to imperialism everywhere. Small nations, he said, the league believes should have the right to work out their own ideals.

Asked whether the league favored giving small possessions their independence when it was apparent that they had not advanced far enough to govern themselves, he said that the league nevertheless, favors self-government. The small nations should grow by experience, he added. For the Philippines, he said, the league would secure an agreement of the greater nations to respect the sovereignty of the islands.

The annual meeting will be open to the public. Luncheon will be held at 1 o'clock and the speaking will take place immediately thereafter.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Tonight the Tech Musical Club, at the request of the senior class of Simmons College, is to give a concert at 8 o'clock in the dormitories. All students of the college have been invited to attend and a social is to be held after the entertainment. The proceeds of the concert are to be given to the Simmons war relief fund. A hockey game between the juniors and the freshmen was played this morning.

The class teams have been chosen, but will not be announced until next week, when the scheduled games are to be played. Hockey becomes a recognized sport at Simmons this year, for the first time.

For the college women, she said the war has already shown that they have followed their teachings in their eager desire to serve. That college women have so readily responded is due in large measure to their training, that has given them imagination and enabled them to visualize. She recommended that requirements both for entrance and for graduation be reviewed to see if they square properly with the needs as tested by the stress of the period.

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MUSIC

Miss Thompson's Recital

Miss Edith Thompson, pianist—Recital in Jordan Hall, afternoon of Dec. 7. The program: "The Garden of Soul Sympathy" and "Lotus Land," Scott; "Jardins sous le pluie," Debussy; sonata in F sharp minor, Schumann; impromptu (op. 36), impromptu (op. 66), study in vals (op. 34, No. 1), "chopin: two studies, Scriabin; "On the Wings of Song," Mendelssohn-Liszt; rhapsody (No. 6), Liszt.

Miss Thompson in the last season or two has learned the difference between what is vigorous in piano playing and what is more muscular, between a tone that gives the impression of power and one that gives the impression of noise. But she has gone farther than that. She has made the most significant advance a player ever makes, in working her way out of the company of those who only explain how music sounds, into the company of those who tell what it means. She has grown in fine, from an illustrator into an interpreter. She has done what is probably seldom accomplished by sheer force of study and application, yet what is doubtless seldom done altogether without discipline, having become an artist who can add a word to what has already been said about the piano composers.

At her recital of Friday afternoon, the pianist showed her newly-acquired strength in a remarkable way in her performance of the Schumann sonata. Here is music that is calculated to baffle anybody but a player of a logical turn of mind, notwithstanding its general romantic feeling. It must be intellectually, though not, indeed, coldly, presented or its peculiar message is missed.

The pianist mastered its every detail, phrasing the themes of the opening movement with precision and elegance, giving glow to the melody of the second movement and sparkle to the rhythm of the third and putting a spirit of recklessness into the technical difficulties of the last. She proved, in a word, one who comprehends Schumann both in style and content.

Boston Music Notes

John McCormack, tenor, appears at the Boston Opera House on Sunday afternoon, with Mr. Polak, violinist, assisting. He will present the following selections:

Recitative, "Vainement Pharaon," and air, "Champs Paternaux," from "Joseph"; "Méhul"; "Jai pleur en rêve," Hile; "Autumn"; Faure; "O Cease Thy Singing—Fear Not My Love," Rachmaninoff; "Ah! Pity How Sad Am I," Hardebeck; "The Moon Marks Day," Higgins; "The Moon Caught"; Millsford; "Men of Connaught," Millsford; "Till I Wake," Burleigh; "The Littlest of All," Tourn; "Innumerable of the Roses," Schneider; "The Lord Is My Light," Allitsen.

William E. Zeuch gives his tenth organ recital at the Church of the South Congregational Society (Dr. Hale's church), Exeter and Newbury streets, tomorrow at 12:15 o'clock p. m., presenting the following program:

Fantaisie, C minor, Berens; two sketches, Faustine; gavotte, entr'acte, "Mignon"; Thomas; "Benediction nuptiale"; Saint-Saëns; "Secret d'amour"; Klein; finale, first symphony, Vierne.

For the short organ recital which is his custom to give after the afternoon service on Sunday at 4 o'clock, W. Lynnwood Farnam, organist of Emmanuel Church, will play tomorrow afternoon the first symphony in E flat, op. 29, by A. Maquaire.

Miss Frances Nevin is to read the play of J. E. Harold Terry, "General Post," at Steinert Hall on the evening of Monday, Dec. 10. The piece has for its theme the triumph of democratic over conservative ideals in a present-day English family, which is brought into contact with the war through the father, an officer in the Territorials, and the son, an officer in the army. German culture, held up to admiration at the beginning of the play, is repudiated at the end. The plot is worked out in comedy vein through three acts, describing the world as it was before the war, as it is during the war, and as it is expected to be in the time of victory.

Miss Olive Nevin is also to appear on this occasion, presenting songs, which comprise selections in French by Lalo, Poldowski and Thomas; in Norwegian by Grieg; and in English by Elsner Nevin. On the program is scheduled the patriotic song by Frances Nevin, "Our Motherland."

Under the auspices of the New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists, William E. Zeuch, organist of the South Congregational Church, Exeter and Newbury streets, will give a recital in the church edifice on the evening of Monday, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock. Following is the program:

Vivace, finale and adagio from sixth symphony, Widor; "Soeur Monique," Couperin; prelude and fugue in G major, Bach; Canon, Schumann; Pièce Héroïque, César Franck; "Within a Chinese Garden," Stoughton; "In Summer," Stetson; "Cancana, Dickinson"; allegro con fuoco, de Boeck.

On Monday evening, Dec. 10, at 8:15 o'clock in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, a concert of French opera music will be given under the direction of Stuart Mason, assisted by Miss Edith Woodman, soprano; Rulon Y. Robison, tenor, and an orchestra. The program is as follows:

Lully, gavotte and rondeau from "Alceste"; Campra, aria from "Iphigenie en Tauride"; Rameau, aria from "Hippolyte et Aricie"; Rameau, suite de ballet, "Les Boréades"; Méhul, romance from "Uthal"; Grétry, serenade from "Les deux avares."

John McCormack, tenor, appears as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the concerts of Dec. 14 and 15, presenting old-school arias. The program of the concerts is as follows:

Mozart symphony in E flat major; Handel, aria from "Atalanta"; "Di ad

Irene"; Ravel, "Daphnis et Chloe" and "Fragment Symphonique"; Beethoven, aria, "Jehovah, Hear Me"; Balakireff, symphonic poem, "Thamar."

Miss Greta Torpadie, soprano, will appear in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 15, with Richard Epstein as her accompanist. She will present the following songs:

Air de "Redelinde," Handel; "Amarilli"; Caccini; air de "Monus"; Bach, "Maenken," "Aftenstening"; Stenhammar; "Ingalill"; Sibelius; "Sne"; "Lie God Morgen"; Grieg; "Tempo"; and "Propos d'avril"; Laparra; "Le sommeil des enfants"; Gavot; "Les mignons"; Saint-Saëns; "Ailes still"; E. Wolf; "Märwunder"; Schindler; "Green"; Kramer; "Pierrot"; Rubner; "Sweet Suffolk Owl"; and "Under the Greenwood Tree." Buzz-Pecce.

Miss Guiomar Novaes, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist, appear in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 16, presenting the following program:

Sonata in F major, op. 24, Beethoven; Miss Novaes and Mr. Thibaud, Concerto for violin, B minor, Saint-Saëns; Mr. Thibaud, Sonata in B minor, op. 58, Chopin; Miss Novaes, Ballade and polonaise, Vieuxtemps; Mr. Thibaud, "Murmuring Woods" and "Dance of the Gnomes," Liszt; Miss Novaes.

Mme. Yolanda Meré, pianist, gives a recital in Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 18, presenting Bach's concerto for organ, arranged by Stradal, and pieces by Schumann, Debussy, Rachmaninoff, Dohnanyi, Liszt, and Merkler-Meré.

At her recital of Friday afternoon, the pianist showed her newly-acquired strength in a remarkable way in her performance of the Schumann sonata. Here is music that is calculated to baffle anybody but a player of a logical turn of mind, notwithstanding its general romantic feeling. It must be intellectually, though not, indeed, coldly, presented or its peculiar message is missed.

The pianist mastered its every detail, phrasing the themes of the opening movement with precision and elegance, giving glow to the melody of the second movement and sparkle to the rhythm of the third and putting a spirit of recklessness into the technical difficulties of the last. She proved, in a word, one who comprehends Schumann both in style and content.

THEATERS

Conservatory Plays

Recital by students of the dramatic department, New England Conservatory of Music, in Jordan Hall, evening of Dec. 7, the performance to be repeated this evening: "A Bit of Bread," a Welsh comedy by J. O. Francis; "A Voice in the Desert," poem by Emile Cammaerts with music by Sir Edward Elgar, read by Dr. L. B. Ferguson; "Lives-o'-Men," a Scottish play by Harold Bridge; "The Willow Wife," Japanese pantomime in three scenes by Clayton D. Gilbert, with music by Charles Bennett.

Semiannually at the conservatory dramatic recitals Bostonians are reminded that their city has had something in the nature of little theater for a dozen years past, thanks to the dramatic enterprise and eclectic taste of the dramatic department's director, Clayton D. Gilbert. This year he introduces the new Welsh and Scottish drama, with two plays having peasant life for their subject.

"A Bit of Bread," called by its author a gossip's comedy, is a flavor-some rural anecdote of a pretty bride saved from humiliation, before a quartet of acidulous detractors, by a warm-hearted dame not in their clique. The scene is a bakeshop, run by a garrulous widow. The personages gather to get the loaves she bakes for them in her cavernous brick oven. The bride has a well-grounded foreboding that her first batch of bread won't turn out well, but thanks to the maneuvers of the kindly Mrs. Howells, the young housewife trips away with two model loaves. This quaint little piece has an authentic, distinctive ring to it, that may very well be Welsh. It has smoothness and pace, and appropriate dialogue glinting with quiet satire.

The dialect was sufficiently haled by the players, and the general atmosphere was well maintained in the acting, which is more important than working up one or two characters to the neglect of the air of the whole. "Lives-o'-Men," though a more vigorous piece of playwriting, is not necessarily better drama. Mr. Bridgehouse's play pictures the lives of the peasants in a Scottish coal mining district, in their relation to the hazardous toil from which they gain their livelihood, a theme used by Syrig in "Riders to the Sea." But the mother's son comes back in the Bridgehouse play, after a long space in which she and the boy's sweetheart and a third woman, discuss what they suppose has happened; and discuss it at a pitch of emotion and with a profusion of words that somehow seems less true of taciturn Scottish folk than it would of some Latin people. However, the piece provides two distinct thrills, one when the alarm bell is rung at the mine's mouth, and one at the end when the boy walks in to claim his coy sweetheart. Apart from the women's debatable talkativeness under suspense, the characters have roundness. Robert Crawford looked the part of the young miner, and had the peasant rhythm in his gait and in his well-assimilated speech. The work of Miss Beth Romans, also stood out.

In "The Willow Wife," Mr. Gilbert has again caught much of the elusive exotic aroma of oriental romance. This pantomime has something of the quality of a pageant in miniature. Again and again the "mortals" cross the stage as in a frieze, and for interludes tree nymphs in gray and white blow in and out. One might call these episodes paintings in motion. The legend is that of a willow tree nymph who became mortal when kissed by a Japanese youth. Lived with him happily for six years, then one day when her willow tree is cut down by her husband on order of the village wise man, went back to her sisters. Miss Romans and Mr. Crawford were again well cast; Louise Lambert represented prettily the little son, and Grace Culbert visualized the delicate formalized pathos of the willow wife. The minor figurines were all in the picture.

Miss Lucy Conant's setting for the pantomime is a graceful piece of decoration, and her adaptable backgrounds for the two peasant plays show a grasp of both practical and pictorial elements.

Dr. Ferguson again gave pleasure by his eloquent voicing of the indignation and pity in Cammaerts' poem. Considered as expression, his reading was noteworthy, so poised were the means by which the effects were achieved. Clear, ripe, forceful thinking projected the sensitive tones of a resonant voice in varied moods of vision. Miss Marion Harper made a prophecy of victory out of the peasant girl's song; and Mr. Bennett at the piano, and Mr. Humphrey at the organ added a completing tonal background.

On the evenings of Dec. 10 and 11, with a chorus of 100 voices, orchestra and soloists. The artists assisting in the performance include the following: Mme. Lora Lampert, soprano; Miss Agnes Dabbs, soprano; Mme. Cara Sapin, contralto; Mme. Edith Weyle, contralto; Roy Crapper, tenor; Henry Moeller, tenor; Henry Kelley, bass, and David Tobey, bass.

The Allied Societies of Melrose, an organization devoting its energies to relief work, is to present the oratorio "Elijah" in Memorial Hall, Melrose, Mass., on the evenings of Dec. 10 and 11, with a chorus of 100 voices, orchestra and soloists.

The Boston Music Publishers Association, Banks M. Davison, president, is to hold a meeting at the Parker House on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 11, to consider the prospects of native music in the United States.

BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR

Dec. 8, Evening, Symphony Hall—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor; John Powell and Miss Emma Roberts, soloists.

Dec. 9, Afternoon, Boston Opera House—John McCormack, tenor, assisted by Mr. Polak, violinist.

Dec. 10, Evening, Jordan Hall—Evan Williams, tenor.

Dec. 11, Evening, Steinert Hall—Miss Frances Nevin and Miss Olive Augen, "New Life," Mme. Julia Claussen, Mrs. Laura Littlehofer, soprano, assisted by William Flint, bass.

Dec. 12, Evening, Jordan Hall—Second and recital, Miss Estelle Neuhaus, pianist.

Dec. 13, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, John McCormack, soloist.

Dec. 14, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, John McCormack, soloist.

Dec. 15, Evening, Steinert Hall—Miss Frances Nevin and Miss Olive Augen, "New Life," Mme. Julia Claussen, Mrs. Laura Littlehofer, soprano, assisted by William Flint, bass.

Dec. 16, Evening, Jordan Hall—Second and recital, Miss Estelle Neuhaus, pianist.

Dec. 17, Evening, Steinert Hall—Miss Frances Nevin and Miss Olive Augen, "New Life," Mme. Julia Claussen, Mrs. Laura Littlehofer, soprano, assisted by William Flint, bass.

Dec. 18, Evening, Steinert Hall—Miss Frances Nevin and Miss Olive Augen, "New Life," Mme. Julia Claussen, Mrs. Laura Littlehofer, soprano, assisted by William Flint, bass.

Dec. 19, Evening, Steinert Hall—Miss Frances Nevin and Miss Olive Augen, "New Life," Mme. Julia Claussen, Mrs. Laura Littlehofer, soprano, assisted by William Flint, bass.

Dec. 20, Evening, Steinert Hall—Miss Frances Nevin and Miss Olive Augen, "New Life," Mme. Julia Claussen, Mrs. Laura Littlehofer, soprano, assisted by William Flint, bass.

Dec. 21, Evening, Steinert Hall—Miss Frances Nevin and Miss Olive Augen, "New Life," Mme. Julia Claussen, Mrs. Laura Littlehofer, soprano, assisted by William Flint, bass.

Dec. 22, Evening, Steinert Hall—Miss Frances Nevin and Miss Olive Augen, "New Life," Mme. Julia Claussen, Mrs. Laura Littlehofer, soprano, assisted by William Flint, bass.

Dec. 23, Evening, Steinert Hall—Miss Frances Nevin and Miss Olive Augen, "New Life," Mme. Julia Claussen, Mrs. Laura Littlehofer, soprano, assisted by William Flint, bass.

Dec. 24, Evening, Steinert Hall—Second and "Messiah" concert by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 25, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 26, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 27, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 28, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 29, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 30, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 31, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 1, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 2, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 3, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 4, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 5, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 6, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 7, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 8, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 9, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

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Dec. 29, Evening, Steinert Hall—Handel and Haydn Society.

AN ACCOUNT OF LIFE IN PRISON

Carlo de Fornaro Reveals in His Book, 'A Modern Purgatory,' Methods of Cruelty Employed in Treating Inmates of Jails

Carlo de Fornaro was born in Calcutta of Swiss-Italian parents. He studied art, and came to America, where he worked on Chicago and New York newspapers as a cartoonist. In 1906 he went to Mexico to visit a friend, and stayed three years, becoming interested in politics. To help right the wrongs he thought he saw he established a newspaper in Mexico City.

This was four years before the fall of Diaz, and Fornaro's work on this paper and the circulation of a book he wrote when he returned to New York in 1909, are supposed to have contributed somewhat to the overthrow of the Diaz government. He states that because of this book, "Diaz Czar of Mexico," he was arrested in New York, after refusing \$50,000 to suppress it, and tried on a charge of criminal libel, the complainant being Rafael Reyes Espinola, a Mexican congressman and editor of the government paper, El Imparcial. Political influence is assigned as the reason why he was unable to get any testimony to sustain his answer of "justification" to the indictment. He was convicted and sentenced to one year at hard labor in the city penitentiary on Blackwell's Island and his book, "A Modern Purgatory," which has just been published by Mitchell Kennerley, in New York, gives an account of his experience and the conditions there, conditions that, unfortunately, can be found in a great majority of the prisons of the United States.

Fornaro was greeted on his arrival at Blackwell's Island by "Hey, there! Where do you think you are? Take dem gloves off!" This, maybe, is more typical of what might be expected from the class of men who are given the places of guards in New York City prisons than would be found elsewhere, but those found elsewhere are not much different. A great many of them are not much above the class of men in the prisons. He tells of the ever-present prison smell, not to be described, but always recognizable to one familiar with it. It comes from damp, musty stone cells, the unsanitary conditions, and stale food odor ever present. He describes his first night. A bed made of an iron frame with coarse canvas stretched across it, two cheap cotton blankets, a straw pillow, a large covered pail and a drinking cup, complete the total of furniture in his cell. The bed takes up the whole length of the cell; there is no room for walking except sideways from the bucket to the cell door.

The cold is intense; the blankets, thin and gray, afford no protection. "My whole body is shivering and shaking uncontrollably as if in a high fever," he says. "I light a cigar and watch the smoke curl slowly, lazily across the cell until it appears like a veil between the ceiling and the floor, and finally settles over my couch like a pale, transparent shroud. Evidently there is no ventilation."

Finally the electric lights go out and he turns to his bed with all his clothes on, including cap and shoes, hoping thus to keep warm and to forget his troubles in sleep. But he does not know what is in store for him. Any one who is familiar with prisons knows they are all the same (with the exception of a few, very few, shining exceptions). As soon as a little heat radiates from his body, scores of vermin are attracted, and start a vicious, incessant campaign.

It may be imagined what this is to a man used to decent living, and then think that this does not stop after the first night, but goes on and on every night for the length of time he is there. He has horrible nightmares, his throat is parched, he rises to get a drink, but to his despair the rusty, filthy cup has a leak, and the water has trickled to the floor. He dreams that the cell, with its massive walls reeking with stench and humidity, is growing smaller and closing in on him. He awakens with an intense thirst and goes to the door and calls faintly for wafer. A keeper silences him with a gruff, impatient voice saying, "Where in hell do you think I can get it?" although the water can be heard dripping from a near-by faucet. He, like most men, the first night, thinks of suicide.

In many prisons like the Charles town State Prison in Massachusetts, the first night of a prisoner is spent in solitary confinement, a dark cell, a blanket, a bucket and a board to sleep on—solitary except for the vermin.

He describes the marching to the mess room for breakfast and the poor quality of the meal, but in many of the prisons there are no mess rooms. The men file out with their buckets on their arms and go to the yard and dump them and return and take, with soiled hands, their breakfast and go back to their cells and eat it in the foul air caused by the all-night breathing of many men and the presence of the foul buckets. Even the keepers, when unlocking the cells in the morning, do so with their heads turned away from the doors, hardly able to stand the foul air.

He describes the agony of being locked into a small cell at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon and not being allowed out, except to get meals and to go to chapel for one hour on Sunday, until 8 o'clock on Monday morning. No exercise or no work for 40 hours. He went to the two religious services and was told by a convict that he would have been punished "against the wall" if found out. The punishment means being kept standing facing the wall, sometimes all day without food or water. He complains of the many rules and that

there is no way of learning what they are except by being told them by other prisoners and what an injustice it is, especially to foreigners, who do not understand the language. He tells also how the ignorant, brutal keepers treat the foreigners, who they assume, because they are different, are inferior people. Really it would seem that the consuls of foreign countries should look into the treatment received by citizens of their countries in United States prisons.

Fornaro speaks of the stupidity displayed in assigning work to men: a butcher, for instance, is sent to work in the stone quarry, a lawyer in the kitchen, a "sissy" in the coal gang. The amount of stupidity displayed is understandable, but after all it is probably not so much stupidity as it is absolute indifference. The one and only thought that the average prison official has is to hold his job, which is always political.

The prisons are, for the most part, full of petty graft, sometimes not so very petty, and are always governed by fear, fear on the part of the prisoners and fear on the part of the officers. No one understands this any better than the prisoners, and no one has quite the contempt for the officers and guards that the prisoners have.

The work that men do in prison seldom fits them to follow the same work when they are released—probably because, as a rule, it is not done in prison in the same efficient manner that it is outside. In the ordinary prison they buy machinery and start an industry, and it continues with the same machinery and same methods for the next 20 or 30 years because no one has any particular incentive to change it.

The author tells of a warden, who is evidently shade worse than the ordinary warden. He says that once a week the prisoners are privileged to wait in line to see the warden to recount grievances or ask favors—which they never get. He relates one incident. A convict crippled with disease, leaning on a stick and hanging on to a companion, begged for permission to get a pair of crutches, his mother would get them for him. "What for?" queried the warden, innocently. "Because I can't walk with this stick," answered the convict. "Then why don't you get a cab?" said the warden, and snickered and then coaxed him off.

Again, he furiously upbraided another petitioner: "Where do you think you are? at the Waldorf-Astoria? Next thing they will be asking me to get them flowers, candy and theater tickets. I am here to see that you are punished. See?" After having thus vented his spleen he uttered some alleged witticism at the expense of the helpless convict, and showed a great appreciation of his own humor.

The poor convict knows that he does not dare to answer back, no matter how insulting the official may be, or he is sure to get solitary confinement for 10 days on bread and water, and privileges taken away, no visitors for three months, no exercise in the yard on Saturday afternoon, etc. At the insulting witticisms of the warden and officials the convicts who wish to curry favor, laugh with much appreciation until the officer comes to think that he is extremely witty.

At certain times each day the sick convicts ask their keepers for permission to see the doctor. They are kept waiting in line and a head keeper comes along and looks them over. Mr. Fornaro writes of one such: "A large mustache covered his mouth; two piercing gray eyes gave the impression of an unlimited reserve of pent-up bile, anger and contempt, which at times flared in a torrent of choice and rare blasphemies. 'Curse you, you wop! I'll cure you!' he shouted, and with both hands he clutched the neck of an Italian and shook him as savagely as a terrier shakes a rat. His face red and with sickness in his eyes, the unfortunate man tried to explain that he had a sore throat and a fever, but without success. He only aroused another fit of anger.

"You're a faker, that's what you are! You're all fakers, every one of you!" he yelled at us, and finished up by splitting on the floor. The next moment he punished a convict for doing the same thing."

This description seems to fit the case of many places. Men who are very ill are kept standing waiting for the doctor until sometimes they drop to the floor from exhaustion. Why it seems necessary to keep sick men standing does not appear.

The author, because of some skin disorder, was sent to the prison hospital, where he was kept for the remainder of his term, of ten months. He thus escaped many of the hardships that the others had to endure. He had a good bed with clean bed-clothing and superior food to that generally served, but he was still free to observe conditions and to study the character of the inmates.

"Probably the hardest thing for any prisoner to bear is the autocratic authority of the officers, their utter lack of sympathy, their injustice, inhuman treatment and tortures inflicted on the poor unfortunate. In one United States prison a certain guard whose almost exclusive duty it is to beat prisoners who are refractory, many times into insensibility, and then often kicking them while they lie insensible, has been known to abuse himself now and then when business in his line was slack, by throwing live cats into the furnace under the boilers. This kind of man is not very liable to have a refining and reforming influence on men."

The practice of beating persons over the heads with clubs, so largely carried on, it is only natural that now and then they beat a man too hard and he is killed, but within the dark silent places where such things take place no one is the wiser and it is a mere matter of making an entry on a book and burying the body and they never have to answer to a man for their mistake. Anyway, the prisoner, in their opinion, deserved it.

It is the helplessness of these persons and the indifference of the public toward them and their fate, that makes prison authorities so cowardly and brutal. Mr. Fornaro thinks. A healthy publicity in prison matters, and a more charitable and sympathetic attitude on the part of the public would very soon change the attitude of the wardens and the keepers. The convicts believe that few of the keepers are honest men and the constant revelations of prison graft only arouse their envy, and stimulate the galling thought that they are the helpless victims of a higher type of crooks. In seeming self-defense, therefore, they assume their attitude of revenge toward society, of stubbornness and pride and defiance toward the keepers. They soon discover, if they have not already learned, that humanity, charity, and justice are not to be expected from their oppressors, and that our justice is not Christian, nor scientific, nor human; but only vindictive, wasteful, idiotic and indeed blind.

A prison term, which is supposed to reform them and to break their wills, is only a school for criminality, a higher school, or university for the underworld, where confidences are exchanged, new alliances are formed, diseases and bad habits contracted.

The line of convicts, which upon their release streams out of the prisons, is like a large sewer emptying its filth back into society, slowly corrupting, demoralizing and polluting everything it touches.

Altogether "A Modern Purgatory" gives a new comprehensive idea of what the average prison is, and is not in the least exaggerated.

MR. VENIZELOS' VISIT TO ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Among other messages dispatched by Signor Orlando on his accession to the premiership was one to Mr. Pashitch. The message assured the Serbian Prime Minister of the sympathetic feelings entertained by the people of Italy for the generous Serbian people and declared Italy's confidence in victory. Mr. Pashitch sent a reply in which he paid a tribute to Italian patriotism and to the bravery of the army, and expressed his conviction that Italy would be victorious over the common enemy. Mr. Venizelos has paid a short visit to Rome on his way to Paris and London. He was accompanied by several Greek deputies, the prefect of Salonica, and the director of the bank of Athens. Mr. Venizelos was received at the station on his arrival in Rome by Signor Borsarelli, under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, and by the Secretary-General, Commendatore de Martino. The Greek Prime Minister had long conversations during his stay in Rome with Baron Sonnino and Signor Orlando. In conversation with a representative of the press Mr. Venizelos said that he anticipated a hard and protracted war, but that he was convinced the Allies would conquer and that Italy would overcome her difficulties. He also expressed his conviction that Great Britain and America would go on with the war until victory was attained, even if their Allies ceased to fight. Mr. Venizelos said the situation in Greece was better and that the temper of the army was excellent.

Mr. Venizelos also had a long interview with the Ambassador for the United States. The Corriere della Sera says that Mr. Venizelos had wished to visit the capitals of the great allied powers for some time, but has hitherto been obliged to postpone his journey. There are special reasons for his undertaking it at the present time, other than the obvious one of conferring with the statesmen of the allied governments, and these may be found in the fact that armed intervention in Macedonia on the part of Greece is supposed to be imminent.

MR. HAYES FISHER, M. P., ON HOUSING QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, M. P., president of the Local Government Board, spoke recently at the Reform Club in Manchester on housing after the war. He was in hopes, he said, that, before the close of the present session, Parliament might have an opportunity of discussing at least the main outlines of whatever policy the Government adopted in regard to housing. It was not a party question, and he considered it would be well if all parties would combine and set about the task of finding a solution of the problem. The raising of money after the war, he said, would constitute one of the greatest difficulties, and the cost of materials would be the greatest of all. On the question as to whether the State was a good builder, Mr. Hayes Fisher confessed he did not think so. Examples of government building, he said, were to be seen at Woolwich and other places, and, personally, he would not like to see it carried out on a grand scale. Two-thirds of the local authorities had replied to his circular asking for particulars of their building programs, and he thought it might be assumed that they were prepared to erect 200,000 houses. He hoped they would be prepared to build 300,000, and he thought they would when terms could be made.

Mr. Hayes Fisher then went on to say that he had hoped to be able to explain at the meeting what was meant by the term "substantial financial assistance," but so far the Treasury had not specified what amount of money they were prepared to place at his disposal in order that he might bargain with the local authorities. He thought the local authorities should be guided by the idea that they should act in partnership with the State. He hoped soon to hear from the Treasury, and after that he would issue circular to the local authorities informing them what procedure the Local Government Board intended to adopt.

J. W. GERARD TELLS OF TEUTON POLITICS

Former Ambassador Says Centrum Party Member Is Elected to Reichstag on Sole Platform of Roman Catholicism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A member of the Centrum Party is elected to the German Reichstag on the sole platform of Roman Catholicism; all that he has to say, when he is up for election, is that he is a Roman Catholic, that is sufficient ground for his candidacy, said the Hon. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, speaking before the League for Political Education.

"This party," continued Mr. Gerard, "comprises one-third the membership of the Reichstag, has many priests among its members and holds the balance of power between the Conservatives on the right and the Social Democrats on the left. What is known as the National Liberal Party is but a branch of the Social Democrats—there is no real Liberal Party in Germany—while the Progressive Party is a branch of the Social Democrats. The Centrum Party votes sometimes with the Social Democrats and sometimes with the Conservatives.

"Although there are no real political leaders in Germany, still there are figures that loom up in each party. Erzberger, of the Centrum Party, is a rather unusual figure, coming up from the people in Bavaria, which is the home of the party. He has not taken any definite stand against the Government. The Conservative Party sustains the Government and the Government sustains it. The Social Democrats constitute a large part of the population of the country, but have no voice in the government.

"The government controls the Protestant clergy, appointing them and paying them their salaries just as they do to the policemen, letter carriers and other such public servants; that is why the clergy have not raised their voices in this war. The people are taxed to pay them and all must pay that church tax unless they file a public statement to the effect that they are atheists.

"Bismarck, finding the Roman Catholic were not to be easily controlled, established a Kultur camp or war for civilization against the Roman Catholics, taking away from them their power of teaching and passing other laws limiting their activities. The Roman Catholics, then, fearing for their religious liberty, formed a political party. In time Bismarck was obliged to acknowledge himself beaten and many of his 'May laws,' as they were called, were repealed.

"Officials in Germany, except for a few minor ones who are elected, are appointed from the top down, so to speak. The Emperor has always with him a man who is at the head of the civil cabinet, who attends to the appointments. These are practically all made from the numbers of the Prussian landed aristocracy. The Social Democrats have no part in this; it is impossible for one of them to be made judge or district attorney; they hold no offices at all. The Centrum Party, however, is represented in Roman Catholic districts such as Bavaria and East Prussia.

"The Emperor appoints the chancellor and he appoints the various ministers. The chancellor defies the Reichstag, announcing that he is answerable to the Emperor alone; thus the Reichstag is nothing.

"There is but one point in which the Reichstag resembles the English Parliament, and that is that ministers of the crown may be made to appear to answer questions, notice being given in advance. That is an excellent way of exposing graft and inefficient management of the country's affairs, which we might do well to copy.

"Bethmann-Hollweg was a big, good-natured giant, lacking decision.

"There is no doubt that he was opposed to bringing the United States into the war, but he did not have nerve enough to stand out against the Emperor. He was afraid of losing his position, so he

waved his own opinion and let the order go out for ruthless submarine warfare. He made the mistake of allowing von Tirpitz and his like to manufacture a public opinion. He argued that by a ruthless submarine warfare they could bring England to her knees in two months and have peace in one month more, that the German people were tired of war, wanted peace and so demanded this course. The American people have no conception of the hatred which the German people feel toward them. The cartoon in Punch of the German family holding its early morning hate meeting is not exaggerated in the least. They have made much of the fact that the United States sold munitions to England which were used against Germany, forgetting or concealing the fact that according to international law, as promulgated by the Hague conferences citizens of any country have the right to sell munitions of war to any belligerent, and that, in addition, when the question came up of altering that law, it was Germany's representative who refused to agree to a change. Germany did not hesitate to sell munitions of war to England during the Boer War, although she knew that it was impossible for the Boers to get any from her, and yet Germany pretended to sympathize with the Boers.

"It is a curious characteristic of Germans that, although they have never been to America, they go to the library, read a few books about the country and then declare that they know all about it and its people. A speaker in the Reichstag had just been saying that the United States would never come into the war, when another man arose and announced that the United States had just then broken off relations with Germany.

"Michaelis, as is well known, was appointed Chancellor merely as a stop gap; he could give a legal administration and that was all. Hertling, the present Chancellor, is an old man and a philosopher. He is a Roman Catholic from the strongly Roman Catholic country of Bavaria; he it is who has said to have made the regent of that kingdom the King of Bavaria. He represents the Roman Catholic Party, yet he is strongly Conservative, and the Conservative Party is the creature of the Emperor and of the Emperor alone."

BRITISH TRADE FAIR PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The next British Industries Fair, which is to be opened in London on Feb. 25, aims at surpassing in importance the three fairs previously held. Its promoters are encouraged by the success attained by the fair since its establishment three years ago, to hope that eventually the British Industries Fair will supersede the great commercial fair held at Leipzig. Like last year's fair the one to be opened next February will be restricted to china and earthenware, glass, fancy goods, paper, printing and stationery, toys and games. The commercial intelligence branch of the Board of Trade has been specially active in bringing before British manufacturers the kind of articles exported by Germany and Austria to Great Britain, and in showing how the goods were made and how the work can be carried out in Great Britain. Previous British fairs have attracted buyers from all parts of the world and have shown that all that is required to enable Great Britain to produce and manufacture goods as well and as cheaply as Germany is the right conditions and judicious encouragement. Largely increased accommodation for the housing of the fair in the vicinity of London docks has been put at the disposal of the Board of Trade by the Port of London authority. The premises consist of a large roof-lighted single-floor warehouse within easy reach of Mark-lane station.

THE NEW SPANISH CABINET

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Correspondent

MADRID, Spain—As was mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, there is already speculation as to how long the new Government can last. Agitations against it are even now pressing from two or three powerful quarters. Although Señor Cambó, the Regionalist leader, is sup-

BETTER TEACHING IN BOSTON SCHOOLS

Joseph Lee, Candidate for Re-election to Committee, Says New Policies Have Resulted in Improvement in System

"Better teaching and more of it is something that the new School Committee, whose policies Mr. Kenny and I represent, may fairly claim to have brought into the Boston schools," said Joseph Lee, Public School Association candidate for election to the Boston School Committee in addressing the Metropolitan Hill Improvement Association last evening.

"And this is the most vital achievement in any school system," Mr. Lee continued. "You want your boy or your girl to meet in the class room a woman who has character and understanding and who has learned how to teach. It is that sort of teacher that the new School Committee has helped to secure by placing promotion and appointment on a merit basis and by improving the training in the Normal School.

"The School Committee has secured for every child a greater share of the teacher's time by relieving her from the anxiety as to the effect of political influence either upon her holding her job or upon her promotion; by placing in special classes where they will receive the special attention they require pupils who formerly absorbed a great proportion of her time and strength; and by reducing the number of pupils per teacher in the elementary schools from 48 to less than 42. There are now fewer pupils per teacher than ever before in the history of the schools. To bring this about the committee has appointed 142 teachers this year, which is the highest record."

Michael H. Corcoran and Richard J. Lane, who have been endorsed for the school committee by Mayor Curley and are generally known as the Curley candidates, speaking in Vernon Hall, Roxbury, last evening, devoted much of their time to personalities. Mr.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY J. SIDNEY BRAITHWAITE

John Sidney Braithwaite, C. S., of London, England, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lecture-ship, delivered a lecture on "Christian Science: A Light on the Path," Friday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

The whole burden of admonition in the Gospels and writings of the Apostles is to the effect that spiritual truth is real and permanent. Our perception of that Truth must come by way of instruction and study, which require us to differentiate between mere theories of Christianity and the Science of it. There need not, however, be any perturbation of thought on this account, for nothing that is truly righteous in Christian doctrine will be lightly spoken of here nor will any Christian belief that deserves to be cherished as an ideal of life or that can offer hope or encouragement to men and women in the toil and struggle of existence be slightly set aside as unworthy of their attention. On the contrary, you will find that Christian hope is here exalted to its rightful throne, where Truth, demonstrated step by step, exchanges hope for faith and in turn faith for understanding, giving to mankind a religious foundation that cannot be shaken.

I deem it an especial privilege to be here tonight to listen to this lecture to be given by a friend whom I have known long and with whom I have been associated in Christian Science work in his native land. He comes to lecture to you upon the Science of all sciences, the Science of Christianity, or Christian Science. His message is one of helpfulness and assurance, for he speaks of the God who is Love, of His purpose and law, and of the adaptability of that purpose and law to human needs. I have the pleasure to introduce John Sidney Braithwaite, C. S., of London, England, member of the Board of Lecture-ship of this church.

Mr. Braithwaite spoke as follows:

The forward strides that are being made by the Christian Science movement can only be accounted for on the basis of the good that it is doing. It is carrying on the work of healing the sick and comforting the sorrowing, in these times of stress, on a purely spiritual basis—and the world is hungry for just that kind of comfort today.

It is doubtful whether any real peace or satisfaction can ever reach us until the understanding of the facts regarding life has superseded our ordinary opinions about it—and facts are scientific things. Do you want to be in possession of facts for the better government of your life and to gain some freedom from the trammels of false opinions? Then which way are you to turn? To science, as you believe it to be? Or to religion, as you think it is?

This is the dilemma that has confronted many people in all ages; for until recently the scientific and religious systems of the day have always been regarded as so irreconcilable in their point of view as to make the pursuit of both simultaneously a practical impossibility. In recent years, however, the tendency has been for the paths of religion and science to converge, and this may be due to the fact that the words Christian Science have now been before the world, wedded together, for 50 years, and have stood the test of every kind of onslaught and attempt to break them asunder.

Discoverer's Unselfed Life

This is perhaps the best evidence we can have that the term Christian Science was no mere catch phrase. It was indeed the title deliberately affixed to it by the Discoverer and Founder of this teaching, Mary Baker Eddy, after years of scriptural research combined with abundant evidence of its healing and spiritualizing effect. In her little book entitled "No and Yes" (p. 10), she writes: "The two largest words in the vocabulary of thought are 'Christian' and 'Science,' showing that she was well aware of the significance attaching to the title under which her teaching was henceforth to be known. It was, perhaps, only humanly natural that any one who dared to take up such a revolutionary standpoint would meet with misrepresentation, and it is probably correct to say that every detail of Mrs. Eddy's life and character has been subjected to a severe crossfire of calumny and criticism. Such criticism has, however, only rebounded upon the heads of the critics, for the true facts relative to the unselfed life and character of Mary Baker Eddy are available to every one who desires to have them, and are easy enough to understand when one desires to understand them. Let me very briefly review these facts.

By nature, intensely spiritual in her leanings; by her own industry, better educated; by most young women of her day, and extraordinarily well read; by experience, brought face to face with the stubborn hardships of existence, ill-health and domestic sorrows, it would seem that there were abundant reasons why she should have been chosen as the channel through which this message should reach the world. There is no doubt whatever that she regarded herself as the recipient of a new revelation of Truth, and that she shouldered the responsibility implied in this idea with the deepest humility and sincerity of purpose. "I was a sorcer under orders" ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 311), she writes of herself, and this attitude of being under orders is characteristic. Throughout her long career, which was changed from a life of invalidism and apparent useless-

ness to one of health and abounding usefulness, she continued faithful in her obedience to the divine guidance and pledged to the service of humanity.

Cause for Gratitude

There are literally hundreds of thousands in the world today who are bearing witness to the value of the work which she accomplished, who owe everything that they enjoy in the way of spiritual understanding of the Scriptures, their very health and well-being to her teaching, and I count it a privilege to take my own stand in the ranks with such as these.

Suppose you were groping your way in the dark through a dense forest, trying to find your way home, but very uncertain of the path, the lantern which you were carrying having suddenly flickered and gone out. And suppose that just as you were beginning to be very weary and bruised through frequent falls and collisions with unseen obstacles, some one passed by and put into your hands an electric torch. Instantly the way would become clear to you, falls and collisions would be avoided, and it would be possible to keep your undivided attention on the path. You would still have to find your own way home, but there can be no doubt that you would feel grateful to that one, who, by giving you the torch, had made it so much easier for you to do. And this is what Mrs. Eddy has done for those whose outlook on life has been darkened by the failure of their religious beliefs to afford them comfort or guidance at the critical moment, whose reliance on the evidence of the senses has led them hopelessly astray, and who are worn out and discouraged as the result of the seemingly inescapable laws of sin and disease. Her teachings have released them from those supposed laws, and they are able to say with the Psalmist, "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."

Challenge to Materialism

The boast of materialism, that it occupies the whole field of common sense, had never been fairly faced until Christian Science appeared to do it, and the moment this happened materialism, like the giant Goliath, was doomed. What do we mean by materialism? Well, in dictionary language, materialism is the doctrine that matter is the only substance and that matter and its motions constitute the universe.

What argument does Christian Science advance against this doctrine? The argument of Christian idealism, namely, that all reality is in the nature of thought, that we are living in a thought world, and that the universe, being the creation or idea of the Mind which is God, its motions are necessarily the evidence of a law that is spiritual and not material.

Starting from the premise, that what seems real and substantial to the five senses is in fact only as real as thought makes it, no more and no less, Christian Science places the test of all reality in thought and thought alone, holding that that only is real and eternal which God knows, or creates. To quote the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 286), "God's thoughts are perfect and eternal, are substance and Life. Material and temporal thoughts are human, involving error, and since God, Spirit, is the only cause, they lack a divine cause. The temporal and material are not then creations of Spirit. They are but counterfeits of the spiritual and eternal."

It is, therefore, in the realm of thought that we have to learn to distinguish and choose between that which is fading and mortal and that which is perfect and eternal, between the human and the divine. The first Teacher of Christianity concerned himself almost entirely with the thoughts of men, for he well knew that thought always precedes action. In his injunction to his disciples to provide themselves "bags which wax not old," he was clearly pointing to the kind of ideal, or thought-model, with which they should equip themselves, a thought-model derived from the external Mind, God, and not from the so-called mind of the senses.

You will, no doubt, agree that there is a great longing in the world today for a better understanding of spiritual things, often coupled with a belief that the remedy for many if not all of its ills lies that way, but I see as if the way is barred either by the hopeless scepticism of materiality, or else by those who, for their own ends, exploit spiritual teachings, and thus offend honest people. The one safeguard, however, seems to be that strange questioning propensity which begins in our childhood and which is never entirely quelled either by false teaching or adversity, and one may adapt the old proverb so as to read "while there are questions there is hope."

Take Job as an example of the most complete picture of human adversity and misery, and see how he responded to the advice to "Curse God, and die." He wouldn't listen to it; but instead there sprang up a crop of questions: "What is man? Why then labor I in vain? Whence then cometh wisdom? and where is the place of understanding?" There is hope in all these questions, and in the end we hear him say, "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear; but now mine eye seeth thee." He has the answers, and is satisfied.

View of Average Man

But his may have been an extreme case, so let us take the case of the average man, whose outfit of opinions—some of them hereditary, some educated, and some just acquired habits of thought—has let him down badly in the very hour of his need. Pessimism is arguing with him that it is no use trying, he must fear this and fear that—that there is no escape. He

has tried to put a brave face on things, but financial burdens and health laws seem all against him and the outlook is uncommonly dismal. At this point Christian Science is brought to his notice, perhaps through the healing of a friend.

He has learned that his friend's healing has been brought about by Christian Science, and at once he is assailed by a number of considerations, chiefly concerned with false impressions of what Christian Science really is, partly his own and partly those current among his neighbors. There also array themselves before him a number of things which he believes that he would have to give up if he turned to Christian Science, and one may assume that for the first time in his life he is beginning to feel the nature of the fetters which bind him. They all plead for self.

As for religion, he cannot reconcile it with common sense. He is unable to believe that God could become a man and dwell among men, or that if He had a son, He could subject him to terrible ill-treatment as a means of expiating the sins of the world. Admittedly, he is vague on these questions, but although he does perhaps believe in God, he finds himself unable to think of Him as one thinks of a human personality and so, as religion seems to demand of him that he should so think, he has given up thinking of it at all. As regards science, this he has considered to be equally beyond his ken. And yet now that he hears of Christian Science, he need to get his own thoughts about God more clearly defined has become urgent. It is to the average man, therefore, that these explanations are addressed.

Now, if he turns to Christian Science, the average man will begin at once to make a discovery, namely, that those two supposedly irreconcilable systems of thought, religion and science, are therein completely reconciled, and become intelligible to all. For Christian Science is the very proof and demonstration of St. Paul's words: "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

Search for Thought-Model

In a recently published work, that well-known physiologist, Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, has summed up the object of scientific research as being "the construction of a perfectly clear working thought-model." This is a very interesting statement, for whereas as creed and dogma, which are usually supposed to be the attributes of religion, necessarily tend to limit freedom of thought, the thought-model of Science tends in the opposite direction and acts as a mental stimulus. By way of illustration, take the case of a shipbuilder who accepted the dogma that ships are always built of wood; he was bound to get left behind by the man who, taking for his thought-model the rules that govern floating objects, perceived that other materials besides wood may be used in the construction of ships. Professor Thomson's statement also provides us with an excellent answer to the criticism sometimes launched at Christian Science, that it is not scientific. For if Christian Science presents to us a clear working thought-model, as it undoubtedly does, it is, on Professor Thomson's showing, essentially scientific.

We all know a model as that to which the artist turns in order to study his impressions regarding his subject, and therefore a thought-model must be that to which one turns mentally to gain right ideas concerning life, God and man. The habit of taking our impressions of life from the testimony of the senses has resulted in a thought-model which includes all the beliefs of good and evil, and this is called, in Christian Science, mortal mind. The hopelessness of this material thought-model forced from St. Paul the cry "When I would do good, evil is present with me." This thought-model is found by Christian Science to be far from clear, and to be lacking in any true perception or understanding of Life. It is a standing illustration of the words from the Book of Proverbs: "Where there is no vision, the people perish." The Founder of Christianity, perceiving the frailty of this material dream-image, said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

Jesus knew that the spiritual thought-model, to which he lived, was come as a new revelation to mankind, and that while their material beliefs would, one by one, break up and disappear, his words were to stand forever as the evidence of the divine Principle, or infinite Mind, God.

The Fearless Nazarene

Now, the consciousness of this divine Principle, or infinite Mind, has always been reaching mankind through some measure of revelation or Science, and this is the saving vision. It was this that enabled the Nazarene Prophet fearlessly to face the ritualism and superstition of his time, and it was this that gave him authority over materialistic beliefs. It was this that enabled him to prove to men that they were victims of self-deception, and that God, whom he visualized as a loving Father, did not send disease, death, famine, want, tempest or any other discordant thing. He summed up all law in one word—Love, and proved that this Love, with its accompanying Truth and Life, was, when understood, sufficient to triumph over every manifestation of evil and cast out fear in all its forms. You find his own estimate of his mission in such passages as:

"I am come that they might have life."

"To this end was I born . . . that I should bear witness unto the truth."

"I have kept my Father's commandments and abide in his love."

The whole of his teaching and life seems to have been devoted to the application of these qualities—Life, Truth and Love—to the thought processes

of mankind, and they were then, and still are, found to be potent to dissolve the false point of view—the point of view of the material senses. Now those three words, Life, Truth and Love, are used about as often as any other three words in the vocabulary, but in Christian Science they assume for us a new significance, for in them is presented the Mind, which is God, and in a way which far transcends all corporeal sense of deity. Life, being the true consciousness of existence; Truth, being the true consciousness of facts or spiritual ideas; and Love, being the true consciousness of the harmony which brooks over all with infinite tenderness and care, the whole is summed up in the one word, Principle.

consciousness enslaved by the belief that matter has life, substance and intelligence in itself, and that therefore there is no escape from its bondage.

The fetters of this belief fall before a faith that is enlightened by the understanding of the truth.

Holding the True Idea

If you watch a musician tuning a stringed instrument, you will notice that he does not accept the evidence before the ear on the subject of the desired note. He is looking beyond the sound given out by the string to note that he has in his mind. He is really correcting the evidence presented to the ear with that mental note. When the sound given forth by the string harmonizes with the mental note, the work is done.

It would seem as if to Jesus

What was it that Jesus established

in His Church on?

Could it possibly have

been a mortal or material concept of

life or manhood?

Some have thought

so, but Christian Science teaches

that the human mind and body were very much

what the string of the instrument and

the sound it produces are to the musician.

The real man he knew to be

a great deal about the state of mind

which is necessary for us to have if

we would gain an understanding of

God, and the immunity from evil

which accompanies such understanding.

He emphasizes there the necessity

of such qualities as humility, purity,

mercy, sincerity, courage, obedience,

kindness, cheerfulness, faith, justice,

and so forth.

These things were to

him the way in which the Mind, which is God, finds its expression or reflection in man.

They were his working thought-

model, and you will notice that into this thought-model enters not a single vestige of material sense testimony

—no provision for the physical body,

no care for raiment or earthly pos-

essions or titles.

It is generally con-

ceded that when a man desires to be

come proficient in some human occu-

pation, take accountancy, for instance,

he finds that he achieves right re-

sults and gains power in proportion as

he advances in his knowledge of the

established usage.

To Jesus of Nazareth all human occupations and all established usage were entirely sec-

ondary when compared to the para-

mount claim on him and all, that of living one's life on consistently true lines.

Life for him meant the service of God

with the whole heart and mind, and

this was what he meant by being about

his Father's business.

As he advanced in his understanding of the perfect Principle of being, so he ad-

vanced in power until the time came

when, having met and mastered all

the claims of matter, he was able to

say, "All power is given unto me in

heaven and in earth."

And this power which was given to him

by means of hypnotic power to induce

the sufferer to exchange his present

belief for another belief, whether calling

itself good or evil, of this same

so-called mortal mind.

It has been argued that these are

transcendental ideas peculiar to a di-

viner.

This might well have been a figurative

representation of this so-called mortal

mind, first enslaving the

RECALL OF MAYOR—FAILS IN OAKLAND

Waterfront Policy of Mr. Davie Upheld by a Vote of 23,079 to 9164—Analysis of Leading Issue of the Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—The election to recall Mayor John L. Davie of Oakland, on the general charge of incompetency, and failure to meet the legitimate needs of the city, in providing for commercial expansion on the waterfront and in other ways, resulted in a decided victory for the Mayor, the unofficial count being 23,079 against the recall and 9164 for it.

According to Mayor Davie, the real issue was, in effect, whether the remaining waterfront should be conserved in the interest of the city, or diverted to private purposes for inadequate compensation.

Three candidates opposed the Mayor. J. C. Taylor, the Socialist candidate, who ran on an anti-war platform, polled 1259 votes out of a Socialist registration of 4000.

Trying to trace the recall movement to its source, one gets no further, on the surface, than a group of some 200 discharged petty officials, who lost their posts in the City Hall as a result of Mayor Davie's discovery that their services were not needed, and they were not earning their salaries.

The public corporations that have been sued during the Mayor's term and have been forced to pay their back taxes in sums running far into the thousands, the railroads that have carried on a tremendous struggle for decades, to get control of Oakland's splendid waterfront at nominal cost, the real estate speculators seeking easy leases of tideland to hold for the "unearned increment" of the prosperous years now opening before the municipality, were all, without exception, for the Mayor's recall, and many actively worked for it. But they did it quietly, in the old way of secret contributions, while the open work was done by practical politicians.

A few cases in point will indicate how far the waterfront issue was involved in this recall election. Mayor Davie has started suits to test the validity of more than a dozen leases on the Oakland Estuary, or Inner Harbor, made by his predecessor in 1910 and 1911. He charges that these leases, which are clearly of property having immense rental value, were made without substantial consideration, the rents obtained being merely nominal. The totals for these leases, actually 14 in number, are as follows: area, 81 acres; frontage on deep water, one and one-half miles; annual rental, \$1824, or for the stated term of 25 years, \$40,600.

Naturally the holders of these leases are supporting the recall, for the Mayor is making their titles very insecure, not only by his suits against them, but also by his leases of other waterfront property.

Further, the three great railway

systems entrenched on the Oakland waterfront, the Southern Pacific, Western Pacific and "Key Route," have franchises granted in 1910 and 1911 for 25 years at a combined rental of \$3500 for about 1200 acres of land, with provision for a second period of 25 years at double rentals. Thus for the entire 50 years, the three franchises will yield the city a total of \$262,500.

Compare these grants with those made under the present administration. Mayor Davie has just closed leases to A. J. Woolsey and the Union Construction Company. The former takes a 25 years' occupancy of a 25-acre tract on the western waterfront of the city at \$17,601 a year, or a total rental for the period of \$440,025. To this must be added about \$5000 a year for taxes and tolls. To the Union Construction Company the city leases a 40-acre tract for the same time, at an annual rental of \$15,000, or total of \$375,000, to which taxes and tolls will also add about \$5000 a year. Thus for only 65 acres, for 25 years, the citizens of Oakland will receive an income of \$815,025, as compared with a total of \$303,100 from all the other grants mentioned; and the former total does not include the taxes that will be paid by the big shipbuilding plants to be erected on the tracts just leased.

In other words, the city is getting an average of exactly \$100 an acre total rent for 25 years, or \$4 per acre per year, from the earlier grants, while the two leases recently made by Mayor Davie yield a rental of \$12,539 per acre for the 25-year term, or \$501 per acre per year.

The profits made by some of the city's earlier grantees may explain their activity in this campaign. One lessor whose contract for four acres obliges him to pay a total rent of \$1825 in 25 years, sublet less than one-half the tract for \$13,000 cash. Another, who has a 5-acre lease for which he will pay \$1,250 in 25 years, will be resold to consumers at figures ranging from a maximum of \$50 a month downward, with practically no limit on quantity available, the cost per unit decreasing with the amount of current purchased.

This new departure from the city's long-established policy of refusing to deal with commercial producers of hydro-electric power, has been forced upon Alameda by its inability to meet the "peak" or daytime demand of industrial consumers in a community that is fast adding to its manufacturing and shipbuilding plants. The Public Utilities Board of Alameda some months ago made a contract with the power company, but this was not approved by the City Council until re-

cent years of negligence, by a suit against the waterfront company and the railway, which dragged on for years. In 1897 the State Supreme Court handed down a decision that at once took from the defendants and restored to the city nine-tenths of the 7870 acres which were claimed by the former under the Carpenter grant. In this decision the court drove back the limits of the company's title to the low-tide line, and declared that the sovereign control of the State over its navigable waters had never been granted away, and cannot be granted away, waterward from the ordinary low-tide line.

The end was now in sight. Succession litigation enforced the city's rights in full over its waterfront, and today the Southern Pacific, the Western Pacific and the "Key Route" railway companies hold admittedly as the city's tenants. Although their franchises are for long terms, they are not perpetual holdings, as they would be for the work of John L. Davie, the present Mayor, and his associates many years ago in the struggle to rescue the Oakland waterfront from the grasp of corporations which claimed the city's most valuable birthright without consideration paid or received.

ADDITIONAL POWER BOUGHT BY CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The city of Alameda, already owning an electric plant which has lately proved inadequate to supply the growing demands of its manufacturers, has decided, against much opposition, to buy a large quantity of current from the Great Western Power Company. This supply, purchased at low rates, will be resold to consumers at figures ranging from a maximum of \$50 a month downward, with practically no limit on quantity available, the cost per unit decreasing with the amount of current purchased.

This new departure from the city's long-established policy of refusing to deal with commercial producers of hydro-electric power, has been forced upon Alameda by its inability to meet the "peak" or daytime demand of industrial consumers in a community that is fast adding to its manufacturing and shipbuilding plants. The Public Utilities Board of Alameda some months ago made a contract with the power company, but this was not approved by the City Council until re-

NO-SALOON VICTORY RESULTS DETAILED

California Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Declares Successful Los Angeles Outcome Will Encourage Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Dr. D. M. Gandler, state superintendent of the California Anti-Saloon League, in describing the results of the no-saloon victory to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, says:

"On November 20, the people of Los Angeles voted five to three against saloons and café night-life. This is the first time in the history of the world that a city of 600,000 population has banned the saloons by the vote of its own people."

"Larger cities than Los Angeles are dry, it is true, but in every such case they went dry either by the edict of a ruler or by the vote of a commonwealth, which included much territory outside of the city. Los Angeles is not dry, but it has outlawed saloons, stopped the sale of distilled liquors and prohibited the sale of wine and beer in all parts of the city except a very small zone in the heart of the business district. Within this zone, wines, not fortified with brandy, and beer may be served with meals in public dining rooms, between 11 a. m. and 9 p. m., or may be sold in sealed packages between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m."

After March 31, 1918, Mr. Gandler continued, saloons and bar rooms and the custom of "treating," which they have fostered, will be no more in Los Angeles. The worst evils of café night life will also be gone, and Los Angeles will be another long step forward.

"The victory in Los Angeles where the people, voting on several proposals, adopted, by overwhelming majority the one which will give them the largest amount of prohibition at the earliest date, will help convince President Wilson and others that the United States is ready for absolute prohibition as a war measure. To save food and save men the vast majority will gladly give up their glass of wine or beer, and the few who object will yield to necessity, as they are doing in case of the draft law."

"The vote in Los Angeles, San Jose, New Mexico and Ohio should convince Congress and the President that there

is a mighty and ever growing sentiment in the United States against John Barleycorn. This sentiment is not confined to country districts and small cities, but is rapidly becoming the dominant force in large cities. At a time like this, when wise and daring leaders are needed and are gladly followed, President Wilson can do no more popular thing than to demand that John Barleycorn be thrown overboard, and the ship of state cleared for action against the Hun and all their allies."

"These California victories will have a decided effect in encouraging California's congressmen to vote for the submission to state legislatures of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. They will also have a large effect upon the election in California, next year, of a Legislature which will ratify such an amendment."

"If Congress should not submit such an amendment at an early date, these victories will doubtless lead to a union of all the temperance forces in California next year in favor of a constitutional amendment."

"The victories already won in California cities will encourage the administration at Washington to go further along prohibition lines in the interest of conservation. President Wilson and Mr. Hoover see clearly the inconsistency of saving sugar by reducing the candy output, so long as more than 500,000,000 pounds of sugar are annually going into beer. They cannot but be embarrassed by their appeal to loyal Americans to give up their breakfast bacon, while the brewers are permitted to destroy grain which would add at least 600,000,000 pounds of pork to the country's annual output."

"The victory in Los Angeles where the people, voting on several proposals, adopted, by overwhelming majority the one which will give them the largest amount of prohibition at the earliest date, will help convince President Wilson and others that the United States is ready for absolute prohibition as a war measure. To save food and save men the vast majority will gladly give up their glass of wine or beer, and the few who object will yield to necessity, as they are doing in case of the draft law."

"The vote in Los Angeles, San Jose, New Mexico and Ohio should convince Congress and the President that there

is a mighty and ever growing sentiment in the United States against John Barleycorn. This sentiment is not confined to country districts and small cities, but is rapidly becoming the dominant force in large cities. At a time like this, when wise and daring leaders are needed and are gladly followed, President Wilson can do no more popular thing than to demand that John Barleycorn be thrown overboard, and the ship of state cleared for action against the Hun and all their allies."

"These California victories will have a decided effect in encouraging California's congressmen to vote for the submission to state legislatures of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. They will also have a large effect upon the election in California, next year, of a Legislature which will ratify such an amendment."

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PASADENA TRANSIT PLANS TAKING SHAPE

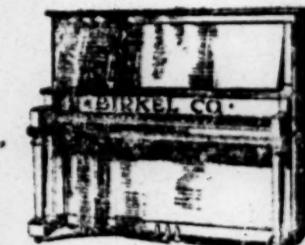
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—Plans for a municipally owned rapid transit line between Los Angeles and Pasadena are taking shape with the report presented by the Pasadena City Commission by the committee appointed to investigate and appraise rights of way between the two cities. Two routes have been outlined by the committee, and the commission members are now personally conducting a further investigation of the possible lines.

CANTON BACK ON CENTRAL TIME

DAYTON, O.—Canton has swung back to central time, says a special to the News. The change was made by order of the City Council, which acted after the people on Nov. 6 voted to change from eastern to central time. Mills, schools and business houses turned their clocks back an hour.

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THE RETIREMENT FROM THE ISONZO

Various Steps in the Italian Retreat Seen in Survey of Official Statements

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England (November 5, 1917)—As far as is known at present, General Cadorna has succeeded in withdrawing a large proportion of his forces from the Isonzo, including the Bainsizza Plateau and the Carso, to behind the Tagliamento, and holding the enemy there. The German high command claims, in its communiqué of Friday, Nov. 2, to have driven the Italians across the Tagliamento or taken prisoners those who remained, and to have cleared all the country from the Fella Valley to the Adriatic.

The Italian communiqué of Thursday, Nov. 1, claimed, by rapidity of movement of the retiring bodies, and the brave resistance of those told off to cover the retreat—in which the cavalry, handled with the utmost skill and boldness, played an heroic part—"our troops have effected the withdrawal on the Tagliamento in spite of extremely difficult strategical and transport conditions." This communiqué calls attention, in particular, to the third army nearly complete, the first and second cavalry divisions and especially the heroic regiments of Genoa and Novara, and the untiring airmen, as worthy of the admiration and gratitude of their country. The German advance to the river bank by patrols is admitted by the Italian communiqué of Friday, while that of Saturday reports "detaining" the attempts of the enemy to reach the right (western) bank of the river, and refers to pressure being more noticeable on the left wing of the Italian line, the Tagliamento.

The German report of Saturday admits no important fighting operations, but states that over 200,000 prisoners and over 800 guns have been counted, while the booty in machine guns and so forth, motor vehicles, baggage and other war matériel is beyond even approximation. Over 60,000 men are said to have been cut off, or outflanked on both sides and to have surrendered to the Germans on Oct. 31. The German command may be trusted not to underestimate the captures made, in any case they must be very large, for at the commencement the Italian line was pierced in two places and gave way on a wide front, allowing the German-Austrian forces to pour down two roads to the plain, pushing past and turning the flank of those parts of the line which stood firm (from the Bainsizza Plateau to the sea)—thus making it imperative to withdraw that portion of the line as the rear goes without saying.

Mr. Lloyd George accompanied by General Smuts, Sir William Robertson, chief of the British imperial general staff, Sir Henry Wilson, General Maurice and other officers, left England for Italy and were to leave Paris on Sunday morning. The object of their visit is perhaps to confer regarding the assistance to be given to Italy by England and France in this emergency, or to view matters from a nearer standpoint, for one would say that the line of action must have been arrived at previously, for the possibility of having to assist Italy must have presented itself to the Allies. It has been pointed out that the best way to render assistance to a given point or position is not always by reinforcing that point and Austrian pressure on Italy has previously been met by thrusts in a different theater, viz., after the defeat of the Italians at Custoza in 1866, the Austrians were beaten by the Prussians in Bohemia which at once relieved the situation in Italy. There are however very strong political and sentimental reasons for giving assistance in Italy itself, the strongest perhaps being that Italy must be preserved from the fate of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania, and the preparations for a thrust elsewhere would be construed into leaving her to that fate, a construction which German propaganda would seize every opportunity to impress upon the Italians.

the Bainsizza Plateau. According to this communiqué the situation from Gorizia to the Adriatic remained unchanged. The Italian communiqué of the 28th refers to violent enemy attacks and feeble resistance of detachments of the second army, enabling the enemy to pierce the left wing of the Julian front and "the valiant efforts of other troops were not successful in preventing the enemy from penetrating into the sacred soil of the 'Fatherland.' Then, or previous to this, General Cadorna had decided to fall back on the line of the Tagliamento. The communiqué states that "our troops fell back according to plan. The stores and depots evacuated were destroyed." This impelled retirement from the Bainsizza, Gorizia, and the Carso, and the German communiqué of Oct. 29 reports the retirement of the whole of the Italian Isonzo forces on to the Tagliamento, the 3rd army retiring along the Adriatic coast.

The Italian communiqué of both Nov. 3 and 4 indicate increasing pressure on their left wing on the Tagliamento. Other attacks on the Giudicaria front, west of Lake Garda, were repulsed after heavy fighting. The German communiqué of the 4th merely mentions artillery activity of varying intensity on the Tagliamento. A study of the map will show what an awkward line the present Italian frontier is strategically. The Italian command and staff must naturally have considered for years all the various lines of defense in the event of a retirement from the frontier being necessary, and have prepared plans for retirement on and for holding the various lines. The strongest line would appear to be the Adige, which flows roughly south from where it crosses the frontier from the Trentino to Verona, whence it continues southeast and east to the Adriatic. At the close of his hour and twenty minutes' speech members were entirely satisfied. The substance of the speech was cabled to this paper and, as would be seen, it covered every phase of the naval question in a most comprehensive and statesmanlike manner. But the most striking speech could not entirely convey its convincing effect on the House of Commons.

Sir Eric Geddes is a dark, strongly built, clean shaven man of medium height, whose manner at the table inevitably conveys a sense of forcefulness and thoroughness to members. In his speech he broke the precedents by reading throughout from a typewritten and apparently verbatim document. It is the tradition of the House, "the most terrible audience in the world," and certainly a terrible stickler for precedents, that members must not read their speeches. They can just down a few notes, to which they can refer as often as they like, but they must not read. Mr. Ginnell and Sir Eric Geddes have now both broken with the custom. However, it may be said that otherwise Sir Eric revealed an easy command of the rules and customs of parliamentary etiquette. He was quite at his ease and his strong resonant voice carried with the utmost clearness to the most distant parts of the chamber. Obviously it would not be difficult for the First Lord to take his place among the orators of Parliament, but members were certainly entirely satisfied with the utterly unaffected, entirely audible, semi-monotone which the speaker adopted, as the most suitable method of conveying his message clearly to everyone concerned. It was, in fact, the absence of any attempt at rhetoric or at that adroitness of language with which some ministers appear to convey information while conveying none, that enabled Sir Eric Geddes' speech to carry so much conviction. And for the exemplary audibility of the speech, the press gallery at least was devoutly thankful, for in respect of inaudible speeches its wrath is increasing.

It was not, however, the manner of the speech which greatly satisfied members so much as its matter and the attitude of the First Lord, clearly brought out, toward the House and the public. There was no ambiguity about it. When Sir Eric Geddes had finished you knew exactly what the submarine position was in its essentials. You knew that most satisfactory success had been attained and that the menace was being met for the time being, but you knew also that

A FIRST LORD'S MAIDEN SPEECH

Sir Eric Geddes Makes Statement in Lower House as First Lord of Admiralty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England—The House of Commons is becoming accustomed to maiden speeches by gentlemen who start their parliamentary careers as ministers. Lord Morley, in this respect, no longer stands alone in history. Mr. Lloyd George's raid upon extra-parliamentary talent for the purposes of the war has changed all that. And while Sir Auckland Geddes, who is reputed to be at least as able as the brilliant First Lord of the Admiralty, his brother, has yet to address the House, it seems unlikely that he will break the tradition rapidly being established that ministerial maiden speeches shall touch a very high level.

Last week, Nov. 1, Sir Eric Geddes made his first statement both as member of the House of Commons and as First Lord of the Admiralty. It was awaited with the very keenest interest both on personal grounds—for Sir Eric has broken all precedents in reaching his present position in the fact that he was formerly a member of the Board of Admiralty, which has never contributed a first lord to politics, and in his zigzag rise by way of the direction of military railways on all fronts and a major-generalship and vice-admiralship in quick succession—and on public grounds, for the Admiralty had again come in for a storm of criticism. At the close of his hour and twenty minutes' speech members were entirely satisfied. The substance of the speech was cabled to this paper and, as would be seen, it covered every phase of the naval question in a most comprehensive and statesmanlike manner. But the most striking speech could not entirely convey its convincing effect on the House of Commons.

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the always imminent possibilities of the future brooked no sort of relaxation of effort on the part of the Admiralty or the public. When Sir Eric Geddes explained that he also would not give the figures of tonnage lost, he was able to satisfy the House, as no other first lord had been able to do, that he was solely concerned with avoiding giving information to the enemy. You felt that the speaker's sole concern was to give members of the House, the British public, and, not least, Germany, an accurate statement of the naval situation, so far as it could be done without imparting information which would handicap the Allies' efforts to secure victory. There was no distrust of either the public or the House of Commons.

Sir Eric's reply to criticisms of the Admiralty in respect of the Norwegian convoy, the alleged failure to assist Russia by not forcing an entrance to the Baltic, and the alleged failure in general to use its enormous might in an offensive manner against the enemy, was completely approved by the House. Altogether the speech was described by many parliamentary hands and pressmen of long experience as easily one of the finest maiden speeches they had ever heard. It has on innumerable occasions been Mr. Asquith's difficult task to congratulate new members on their maiden speeches, and he has displayed a remarkable skill in finding something new and yet truthful to say of each of them. But there was no doubt his satisfaction and enthusiasm on this occasion. "One of the most lucid and comprehensive statements on naval administration and policy to which it has ever, in a long experience, been my pleasure to listen." "He has given us exactly what the House wanted to know and, if he will allow me to say so, given it in a manner which was worthy, in every degree, of the importance and difficulty of his task." Then Mr. Asquith went on to express his delight at the manner in which Sir Eric had dealt with the critics of the navy who would like it to go "splashing and spluttering about the world." Sir Eric had referred to Mr. Asquith's speech to the navy in which he spoke of their work being carried on in "the twilight." "There is a certain class of critics," the former Prime Minister said, "who seem to hold it a matter of legitimate complaint against the navy that their actions are not carried on in the limelight." "What the navy ought to do," Mr. Asquith added, "is what the navy is doing and has been doing since the beginning of the war—maintaining the inviolability of our coasts, sweeping the high seas, on which not a single German merchantman is now to be found, preserving our commerce, establishing and maintaining the blockade of the enemy's supplies, and a ceaseless, unobtrusive, but effective vigilance in maintaining in the only real sense the command of the seas. I am delighted to hear from the right honorable gentleman that, in accordance with the best traditions of the navy, while he remains at the head of the Board of Admiralty, that is the policy to which we are going to adhere, and I heartily congratulate him upon the admirable lucidity and cogency with which he has demolished the crude and ephemeral fancies of the hour." Mr. Asquith concluded by excepting from his condemnation honest, well informed and patriotic criticism of which there was some forthcoming in the subsequent debate.

Continuing, Sir Arthur Yapp said, not only must every effort be made to increase home production, but nothing must be wasted, and every one must be prepared to eat less of all essential foodstuffs. If each of the 8,000,000 families in Great Britain would save four ounces of bread per day it would mean a saving of no fewer than 180,000,000 four-pound loaves a year, or 4,888,000 hundred-weight of flour. Since the introduction of the 9d. loaf, he said, the consumption of bread had increased 3 per cent. During the week-end of Sunday, Oct. 28, 14 ships over and 4 ships under 1600 tons were sunk. Supposing one of these had contained 6000 tons of wheat, that would represent 5,376,000 two-pound loaves. That would be equivalent to the loss of a week's bread ration for 2,688,000 people, or starvation in bread for a borough like Keighley for 15 months. The supreme opportunity of the civilian, he maintained, was in sacrifice and self-denial. "For the sake of the women and children at home and our fighting men and those of the Allies overseas," was the appeal that had already secured millions of adherents in the United States.

Sir Arthur then announced he was

FOOD SAVING LEAGUE LAUNCHED

Sir Arthur Yapp in Earnest Address at Keighley Dwellers on Necessity for Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
KEIGHLEY, England—In launching his scheme for a League of National Safety at Keighley recently, Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, explained the necessity for voluntary economy in food, and gave some striking figures to drive home to his audience the urgent need for food conservation.

History, Sir Arthur Yapp said, taught that in a great world struggle food might play as important a part as armaments in winning the war. The position of the Entente Allies regarding food, he said, was undoubtedly serious, but it was much less serious than that of the Central Powers. As the war dragged on, however, matters could not fail to become worse, and he submitted that it was better men should suffer a certain amount of inconvenience now, rather than that the war should be lengthened, or end in an inconclusive peace. In the present crisis, he reminded them, Britain had to think not only of her own but of her allies' needs. The whole-hearted entry of the United States into the war meant much for the sacred cause of the Allies; but it also meant that every man sent from the United States to France would have to be clothed and fed, and that meant tonnage. Every shipload of food saved, therefore, meant another boat available for the soldiers of the United States to fight beside the French and British troops on the western front. He appealed to every town, and to every household, to think of food saving in terms of ship saving and to count sacrifice at table as one of the ways by which to transport America's brave soldiers to the battlefields of Europe.

Continuing, Sir Arthur Yapp said, not only must every effort be made to increase home production, but nothing must be wasted, and every one must be prepared to eat less of all essential foodstuffs. If each of the 8,000,000 families in Great Britain would save four ounces of bread per day it would mean a saving of no fewer than 180,000,000 four-pound loaves a year, or 4,888,000 hundred-weight of flour. Since the introduction of the 9d. loaf, he said, the consumption of bread had increased 3 per cent. During the week-end of Sunday, Oct. 28, 14 ships over and 4 ships under 1600 tons were sunk. Supposing one of these had contained 6000 tons of wheat, that would represent 5,376,000 two-pound loaves. That would be equivalent to the loss of a week's bread ration for 2,688,000 people, or starvation in bread for a borough like Keighley for 15 months. The supreme opportunity of the civilian, he maintained, was in sacrifice and self-denial. "For the sake of the women and children at home and our fighting men and those of the Allies overseas," was the appeal that had already secured millions of adherents in the United States.

Sir Arthur then announced he was

that day initiating a League of National Safety in which every citizen could immediately enroll, signing this

simple promise and daily fulfilling it faithfully:

"I realize that economy in the use of all food and the checking of all waste helps my country to complete victory, and I promise to do all in my power to assist this campaign for national safety."

He wanted the membership certificate to be on every table as a remembrance of the preciousness of food in these stern days of war, and as a record and memorial of the daily vigilance which was the price of victory. The league was no whim, it was a clarion note of appeal to quiet, regular self-denial, so that food might be conserved. He asked for 5,000,000 or even 10,000,000 members by Christmas. He wanted immediately 10,000 members, the first 10,000 to bring other thousands into the league of ship savers and defiers of the U-boat. There were no membership fees. They paid in service, not in cash. A badge with an anchor to wear and a certificate of membership would be supplied free to every member. Each district, each institution, each church, each industry would be invited to enroll its own members, each working in its own way. He believed the success of the league might save the country from the expense and inconvenience of compulsory rationing, but if rationing became inevitable the League of National Safety would do more than anything else to pave the way and to insure the smooth working of whatever scheme might be adopted by the Government.

The Food Controller, Sir Arthur continued, was most anxious to avoid the inconvenience and expense of compulsory rationing, but he realized that it might soon become necessary. No nation could afford to gamble in a matter of such vital importance as its food supply. Lord Rhondda had authorized him to state that he would not hesitate to recommend to the Cabinet whatever restrictions might be necessary, including compulsory rationing, if the present appeal for voluntary economy did not immediately give the results desired. The whole situation was being most carefully watched, and Lord Rhondda did not intend to leave anything to chance. Meantime he appealed to the whole nation to support the food economy campaign. Lord Rhondda did not wish to cause any unnecessary inconvenience to any individual or any industry, but the safety of the nation was the only consideration. The nation as a whole would be the better for a tremendous effort to combat extravagance, waste and selfishness. There was no appeal to those who were not getting less food than was necessary to economize, though all should join the league. The appeal was to those who, without injury, could eat less than they were at present consuming. The symbol of the league was an anchor. Sir Arthur added, and that anchor, true and strong as steel, must be forged in every kitchen so that the ship of state might be made fast amid all the storms that blew.

AIDING CLEVELAND SPANIARDS
CLEVELAND, O.—Plans for the betterment of conditions of Spaniards in Cleveland and vicinity are being forwarded by the Spanish-American Mutual Benefit Society, says the Plain Dealer. The 90 members of the organization hope to enroll the 350 or more Spaniards. The chief object is to help them learn the English language.

FUND FOR BIBLES FOR MEN AT FRONT

Campaign Is Being Waged to Raise \$400,000 Before Dec. 11—Books Wanted by Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a special feature of the American Bible Society's campaign to raise \$400,000, before Dec. 11, with which to supply American soldiers and sailors with khaki-covered New Testaments, tomorrow will be observed as universal Bible Sunday throughout the United States. The society urges all ministers and laymen to put forth special efforts to make this Sunday a great impetus for the campaign.

Putting the inspiration of a militant religion into the morale of the American forces at the front is the fundamental object of this campaign. The Y. M. C. A., which will be one of the principal distributing agencies for the Testaments, reports that the Bible is the most popular book in the trenches, and that the demand far outdistances the present supply.

"The trials and temptations of war make a demand on the spiritual stamina of men," says the society, "and everywhere there is a turning toward old values and old virtues. Men facing extreme danger feel no flippancy about religion. Instead, there is everywhere a groping toward light, a demand for further understanding of life's paradoxes and sacrifices. If the churches can meet that demand, they will perform a service for the fighting forces of Uncle Sam not second to that which satisfies physical needs. This campaign should have the support of every patriotic Christian American."

SUFFRAGE APPROVED BY ALABAMA CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—At the annual session of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Mobile, a resolution offered by Mrs. J. B. Parks, president of the Alabama suffragists, approving the enfranchisement of women, was adopted by a large majority after a stormy debate. War measures to have been discussed at the session have been carried over for action by the executive committee in a called meeting.

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VARIOUS STAGES
IN SPANISH CRISIS

Senor Garcia Prieto Succeeds in
Forming Ministry of a Kind—
Senor Alvarado Takes the
Portfolio of Foreign Affairs

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

III

MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, it is announced that a Cabinet of a kind has been formed by Senor Garcia Prieto, the Marquis Alhucemas but great doubt and difficulty still hang upon the situation. At the extremity of the dilemma the King sent for Garcia Prieto and asked him to make a further attempt on as wide a coalition basis as necessary. Garcia Prieto informed His Majesty that nothing could be done unless the Reformists and Regionalists, who demanded two seats in Cabinet, were given representation, and that they insisted on the immediate calling of the Cortes and the adoption of their program for a reformed constitution, and also that the official Conservative party and the Romanones Liberals and the parties of the Right would not enter the combination, although the Conservatives promised their support outside the Government, and that of the Romanones party could also be depended upon.

With this understanding Garcia Prieto entered upon the task afresh, but met with new difficulties, one of the chief being in connection with the Foreign Ministry. Ultimately he was able to announce to His Majesty that he had formed a Ministry and that Senor Alvarado would take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Senor Ventosa, a Catalan, that of finance, Senor La Clerca that of war, Senor Gimeno that of the navy, and Senor Rodes, another Catalan, that of education. The remaining offices were to be filled by men quite new to ministerial responsibility. This had no sooner been announced than it became known that Senor Alvarado, after assenting to his appointment as Foreign Minister, had sent in his resignation, and in this extra dilemma Senor Garcia Prieto stated that he would himself assume charge of the Foreign Office. This is the state of affairs at present, but hardly anybody in Madrid, and probably not even the new Democratic Premier himself, expects anything but the very shortest life for the new Ministry.

Garcia Prieto's previous attempt at government, which came between the Romanones and Dato Cabinets in the summer, endured less than two months, and collapsed upon the difficulty arising with the army. The attitude of the army juntas in the present case is all important, and there is very little hope of their being satisfied with this new ministry, which is declared to be weaker in construction than any previous cabinet. The immediate development of events is looked forward to with the utmost anxiety and curiosity.

OFFICIAL AIR
SERVICES EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Cowdray recently opened the official air services exhibition at the People's Palace, Mile End Road. The exhibition has been organized by Lady Drogueda. The Mayor of Stepney, who was in the chair, stated that all the school children of London were to be given the opportunity of visiting the exhibition.

In his opening address, Lord Cowdray said that the task of the Air Board was no small one. There were hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of men and women engaged in the manufacture of aircraft. They were producing machines which could rise to enormous heights, and which had a greater speed than double that of the fastest express train. They were being manufactured at a great and ever-increasing rate. Referring to the recent air raids on London, Lord Cowdray said he had yet to know the Englishman who was afraid of warfare of this kind.

Major-General E. B. Ashmore, who is in command of the air defenses of the London area, said that London for the purposes of the air was as much on the battlefield as any town on the Continent. The Germans came there as often and in as great strength as they could. The effect of the arrangements made by Lord French had been that of the German aircraft which came over, nine-tenths failed to attain their objective. They could not make absolutely certain yet that no German machine would reach a great place like London. If they had all the machines, guns and lights in the world, they could not prevent this—at present. But they had stopped for the time, at any rate, attacks by day. When they came by night, only about one in ten got through the defenses. In the recent Zeppelin raid there had been 10 Zeppelins, each capable of carrying about 10 tons of bombs. In the recent raid by aeroplanes, the Germans had made seven particular attacks. Of these seven attacks, six were stopped by the barrage and other arrangements. In the seventh attack, two, or at the most three machines got through. But the effect of these raids was extremely small, owing to the defenses, compared with the efforts which the Germans put forth. The anti-aircraft men were very keen, very well trained, and very capable. They had also very good machines, flown by pilots, second to none in the world.

The proceeds of the exhibition are to be given to the flying services hospital. The exhibition is a development of the one organized by Lady

Drogueda at the Grosvenor Gallery in January, and which has since been held in a number of towns throughout the country. There are a number of exhibits of German aircraft. These include: a complete German Albatross two-seater biplane, which was the last machine brought down by Capt. Albert Ball, V. C., and which has a revolving "turret" in which the gunner sits, and a Mercedes 160-horsepower engine; an Albatross scout; the remains of a Gotha; a gondola from L. 23, one of the Zeppelins brought down in England; a red German field artillery target balloon, marked "Juternborg bei Berlin," which came down in Wales in the summer, and bearing a printed notice offering a reward of 10 marks to the finder; a fish-shaped observation car picked up in East Anglia; the wing of a German aeroplane painted sky-blue underneath and a vague green color above; samples of the chief German aero engines which have been taken intact. There is also the Morane-Saulnier "parasol" machine, which was used by Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford, V. C., when he destroyed the Zeppelin between Ghent and Brussels in June, 1915.

Hanging from the middle of the hall is the model "sound-controlled mystery" airship, which was invented by Lieutenant Roberts. A model of a Vickers scout is also to be seen, and a specimen of a Sopwith "super-Camel" with two machine-guns firing through the propeller. A wonderful collection of pictures and of photographs taken from the air at all the different fronts is one of the most interesting sections of the exhibition. Some of these photographs trace the history of the kite balloon and the parachute. Among these are some of Colonel Maitland making his first parachute descent, and afterwards swimming in the North Sea. There are also fine specimens of pictures by Nevinson, Muirhead Bone, Raemakers, Geoffrey Watson, Gordon Crosby, and others. Some pictures of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries give an idea of the early history of aerial navigation.

Dear Dr. Birck, You ask me to write to you giving an explanation of the present economic policy of this country with regard to Denmark. That is a large subject, which it would be impossible for me to deal with satisfactorily in a letter, but I may, perhaps, be allowed to state a few of the leading points of that policy.

Until the United States entered the war, the powers of the entente governments with regard to Danish trade were those of belligerents, relying principally on their belligerent rights for exercising economic pressure on our enemies. As belligerents we had the right to stop and put into the prize courts any goods which we had reason to believe were going to our enemies. Broadly speaking, the limit of our rights was drawn up for us by the law which our prize courts administered. Anything which we had reasonable grounds for thinking was liable to condemnation by our prize courts we could stop, and beyond that

BLOCKADE AND
THE NEUTRALS

Lord Robert Cecil's Letter to
Professor Birck and the Pro-
fessor's Reply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The attitude of Britain toward neutrals in the matter of the blockade, and especially toward Denmark, was the subject of a talk which Professor Birck had with Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, during a recent visit of the former to England. Following this Lord Robert wrote a letter to Professor Birck which the latter published and to which he replied. The letter of the Minister of Blockade is an interesting redefinition of England's policy toward neutrals. He says:

Foreign Office, Oct. 19.

Dear Dr. Birck, You ask me to write to you giving an explanation of the present economic policy of this country with regard to Denmark. That is a large subject, which it would be impossible for me to deal with satisfactorily in a letter, but I may, perhaps, be allowed to state a few of the leading points of that policy.

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we could do nothing, except by agreement or in excess of our legal rights.

The British Government have throughout the war shown themselves anxious not to exceed their belligerent rights in dealing with neutral nations, and I am myself satisfied that the policy was not only right, but eminently justified by its results all over the world. There remained the possibility of making agreements whereby imports from Denmark into Germany should be limited and we did our best to enter into understandings or agreements of that nature; but our powers in that respect were much more limited than they are now that the United States have become co-belligerents, for a large part of the most necessary imports into Denmark comes from the United States. So long as America was neutral she naturally put no restraint on her trade with Denmark. Now that she is a belligerent she is entitled to make any condition that seems good to her as a price for continuing that trade, and the allied governments are equally entitled to take similar action.

Let me add this: Our action in this matter is not dictated by any desire to injure Denmark. You refer to certain attacks on the Danes in one or two English papers. I regret those attacks. There has always been a traditional friendship between England and Denmark, and it may be that if we had stood by Denmark in 1863-1864 we should not now be faced with this devastating war, originated by German militarism. In my judgment, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case—the geographical position of Denmark and its military strength; the fact that Denmark, unlike some other neutrals, has always maintained a considerable export of food stuffs with this country; and the fact that, as far as I know, the assurances given to the British Government by the Danish authorities have been substantially carried out—Great Britain has no ground for changing its traditional policy with regard to Denmark. That policy I most earnestly desire to maintain, and I confidently hope that the Danish Gov-

ernment will second our endeavors. Yours very truly, ROBERT CECIL.

In his reply to Lord Robert, Professor Birck said:

"In his letter Lord Robert Cecil defines the policy which England is pursuing toward Denmark. While every Dane will acknowledge the very friendly disposition manifested in the letter of the Minister, there are some points where Lord Robert's argument is open to contradiction. He maintains that each of the belligerent powers has the right, as belligerents, to decide upon the conditions for the continuation of trade with Denmark. Certainly, from the juridical and formal point of view he is right, but such a distinguished lawyer as Lord Robert Cecil is certainly not unaware of the principle of 'Common Law' adopted by British and American legislation in connection with railways and trusts, which provides that the exercise of rights resulting from the possession of merchandise and means of production should be 'fair and reasonable.'

"In other words, the question of knowing whether it is admissible to refuse us the importation of petroleum and oil cake, to mention some of the articles which I referred to during my conversation with the Minister, cannot be solved by the simple allegation that the right to dispose of an article of merchandise belongs to the party which detains it. No one will deny that it is 'fair and reasonable' to refuse to authorize the export of goods which would go directly or indirectly to an enemy country, but it would be difficult to contend that it is 'fair and reasonable' to prevent neutral countries from importing strictly necessary articles with the object, for example, of preventing the exportation of articles by a neutral which have no relation to articles imported by that neutral from belligerents. That is a case of 'unreasonable restraint of trade'; that is to say, the question of whether the formal right of trading only with a country one desires to trade with is in accord with the spirit of justice cannot be settled by a universal formula, but must be decided

according to the merits of each particular case.

"When, again, Lord Robert Cecil distinguishes between the period when the United States was a neutral country and the present period when she is allied to Great Britain, and maintains in the first case that a belligerent cannot, without exceeding its rights, seize other ships than those condemned by a prize court, we are entitled to consider the consequence of substituting the Argentine for the United States. While the Argentine is not a belligerent, Great Britain and America would have no right to seize cargoes which have been condemned by a British prize court. With these reservations, no objection will be taken on the part of neutrals to Lord Robert Cecil's letter."

MEMORIAL UNVEILED
BY SOUTHERN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The gathering of the suffrage clans at Washington will begin in earnest on Sunday. Every train will bring delegates and delegations, ranging in numbers from a few to 75 or more. For, although the forty-ninth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will not be formally opened until the afternoon of Wednesday, the week's program will actually begin on Monday morning with a meeting of the national executive council, the governing body of the organization.

This convention will be of unprecedented political significance in the history of the suffrage movement. Since the last annual gathering, women have gained full suffrage in New York, the largest State in the Union, in population, and partial suffrage in six more. This brings the total number of full suffrage states up to 12, and with the partial suffrage states, makes a list of 19. Women now vote for 90 congressmen, or one-fifth of the total membership of the House; for 26 senators, which is more than one-fourth of the Senate, and for 193 presidential electors, which is more than two-fifths of the Electoral College.

COMMERCIAL CLUB FORMED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—As the result of a campaign conducted at Nevada, Mo., by A. L. Donlin, secretary of the State Federation of Commercial Clubs, a chamber of commerce was fully perfected with 150 members, says a dispatch to the Kansas City news. A fund of \$12,000 to carry on the work of the organization was subscribed in eight hours.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE OPENED

The Western Union Telegraph Company makes the following announcement: Cuba—A telegraph office has been opened at Tununen, Province of Santa Clara.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill.

Thirty-fifth Street

The Fur Department

(Third Floor)

Decided Reductions have been effected in the prices of many

FUR GARMENTS

among the number being desirable models now repriced as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Hudson Seal Coats . . . | \$125.00, | 175.00 and upward |
| Nutria Coats . . . | 95.00, | 175.00 and upward |
| Fur and Fur-lined Motor Coats, . . . | 85.00, | 95.00 and upward |

All Higher-cost Fur Garments have been subjected to severe price revisions.

A Number of Muffs and Neck Furs

particularly appropriate for holiday gifts
are offered at these special prices:

MUFFS

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Nutria . . . | \$11.00, 12.50 |
| Raccoon . . . | 12.75, 16.50 |
| Wolf . . . | 25.00, 30.00 |

NECK FURS

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Nutria . . . | \$8.75, 9.75 |
| Raccoon . . . | 9.75, 10.50 |
| Wolf . . . | 18.00, 25.00 |

Women's and Misses' Sweaters, Etc.
at greatly reduced prices
on the Third Floor.

Unusual values are offered in
Slipover Sweaters of brushed wool
at \$7.25

Shetland Wool Sweaters 2.75

Skating Sets (cap and scarf) of
brushed wool, per set \$1.95

Caps of brushed wool, at 1.00

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PRACTICAL GIFT

| | | | |
|---|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Men's Silk Shirts . . . | \$7.50 | Silk Camisoles . . . | \$1.90 |
| Men's Silk Pajamas . . . | 8.00 | Crepe de Chine Nightgowns 5.00 | |
| Men's Belt Sets . . . | 4.00 | Silk Petticoats for Misses | |
| Mahogany Telephone Tables . . . | 12.50 | and Girls . . . | 4.55 |
| Mahogany Serving Trays 4.85 | | Brushed Wool Skating | |
| Bottle Openers (silver-mounted) . . . | 2.75 | Sets (Scarf and Cap) . . . | 3.00 |
| Military Brushes, pair . . . | 1.00 | for Misses . . . | 3.00 |
| The Day's Reminder . . . | 1.75 | Brushed Wool Skating | |
| Trench Mirrors . . . | 1.00 | Sets (Scarf and Cap) . . . | |
| Rubber Washbowls (in khaki case) . . . | 2.00 | for Children . . . | 2.75 |
| Blanket Robes for Women 4.50 | | Evening Slippers . . . | 5.75 |
| Blanket Robes for Misses 3.75 | | Boudoir Slippers . . . | 5.00 |
| Blanket Robes for Children 2.75 | | Girls' Raincoats . . . | 6.50 |
| Blanket Robes for Little Children . . . | 1.90 | Boys' Sam Browne Belts 2.75 | |
| Silk Petticoats . . . | 5.00 | Boys' Military Uniforms 22.50 | |
| Embroidered Chinese Silk Shawls . . . | 22.50 | Children's Umbrellas . . . | 3.50 |
| Sacques of Knitted Wool 4.25 | | Children's Wrist Bags . . . | 1.25 |
| Fancy Tea Aprons . . . | .95 | Children's Lingerie Frocks 3.75 | |
| Dainty Georgette Blouses 5.00 | | Infants' Imported Linen Dresses . . . | 2.10 |
| Women's Silk Pajamas 7.75 | | Hand-Embroidered Linen Dresses . . . | 1.25 |

An Important Clearance Sale

of

Men's Balta House Slippers

(in various leathers and colors)

will be commenced on Monday

on the Sixth Floor

The assortment comprises over 1,000 pairs, which have been taken from regular stock, divided into four distinct lots, and marked at unprecedentedly low prices.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
IS UNINTERESTING

Prices Sag Chiefly From Neglect
—Volume of Dealing Is
Small, and Fractional Losses
Are Numerous

The first few minutes of trading on the New York Stock Exchange in today's short session were interesting. The volume of transactions was decidedly light, and prices sagged chiefly from neglect. After some fractional losses at the opening quotations the list as a whole got back to about yesterday's closing level. Marine preferred was one of the issues that easily reversed this course. It opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ of a point, and then fell back to its previous final figure. Corn Products was firm, but Utah opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ of a point.

The New York list was dull and irregular late in the first half hour. Brooklyn Rapid Transit attracted some attention by opening down $\frac{1}{2}$ at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ and receding under 40, the lowest price it has reached in a long time. Burns Brothers moved up more than 2 points. Texas Company sold off 2 points. Union Pacific lost a point. The general market continued quiet and professional in tone until the close.

New York total sales, 105,200 shares; \$2,033,000 bonds. For the week, 2,558,000 shares; \$21,261,000 bonds.

LOCAL RESERVE
BANK'S SHOWING

The condensed statement of financial condition at the close of business on December 7, 1917, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is:

RESOURCES
Gold and gold certificates—
In settlement funds..... \$1,023,000
In bank..... 30,227,600
5% redemption fund..... 1,000,000
Gold with Foreign Agencies 3,675,000
Gold with Fed Reserve act 26,283,840
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc. 4,797,243
Bills discounted and bought—
Commercial paper..... 78,995,389
Member bank collateral notes 4,386,783
Bank acceptances..... 10,023,528
United States bonds..... 609,750
One-year Treasury notes..... 2,194,000
U S cert indebtedness..... 262,000
Due from depositories of public funds..... 111,476,771
Federal Reserve notes, held 1,734,340
National Bank notes..... 30,500
Mutilated currency forwarded for redemption..... 315,300

Total resources..... \$277,121,056
LIABILITIES
Capital paid in..... \$5,761,700
Government deposits..... 120,891,763
Due to member banks..... 77,656,921
Due to other Federal Reserve 6,015,728
Cashier's notes..... 262,480
Federal Res notes outstanding 65,609,110
do exchange drafts..... 39
Other liabilities..... 922,572

Total liabilities..... \$277,121,056

NEW YORK CITY
NOTES AWARDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The \$10,000,000 of New York City revenue bills were awarded to the following: Bernhard, Scholle & Co. \$5,000,000 at 5.02 per cent; Brown Bros. & Co. \$1,000,000 at 4.50 per cent; Barr & Schmittner \$200,000 at 4.99 per cent; Bankers Trust Company \$100,000 at 4.756 per cent; \$200,000 at 4.95 per cent, and \$75,000 at 5.05 per cent; Hambleton & Company \$250,000 at 5 per cent; Equitable Trust Company \$500,000 at 4.75 per cent, \$500,000 at 4.875 per cent, \$500,000 at 5 per cent, \$25,000 at 5 per cent, and \$8,000 at 5.05 per cent; Speyer & Company \$500,000 at 4.50 per cent; Lembecke von Bemuth & Co. \$30,000 at 4.50 per cent; Farmers Loan & Trust Company \$1,000,000 at 4.80 per cent; C. J. Lawrence & Sons \$112,000 at 5 per cent, \$25,000 at 5 per cent, and \$8,000 at 5.05 per cent; Speyer & Company \$500,000, at 4.50 per cent; Lembecke von Bemuth & Co. \$30,000 at 4.50 per cent; Farmers Loan & Trust Company \$1,000,000 at 4.80 per cent; C. J. Lawrence & Sons \$112,000 at 5 per cent.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 85% unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver unchanged at 43d.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Snow tonight and Sunday morning followed by clearing; warmer tonight; eastward winds increasing tonight.

For Southern New England: Snow tonight with rising temperature; Sunday clearing; colder in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut.

For Northern New England: Snow to-night and Sunday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 14/10 a. m. 17
12 noon. 20

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 12/10
Orleans 42
Buffalo 16
New York 22
Chicago 10
Philadelphia 22
Cincinnati 34
Pittsburgh 32
Denver 6
Portland, Me. 8
Des Moines 12
Portland, Ore. 42
Jacksonville 60
San Francisco 52
Kansas City 65
St. Louis 44
Nantucket 24
Washington 23

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7 [Right water.
Sun sets 4:12 6:14 a. m. 6:35 p. m.
Length of day 9:12 Moon rises 1:09 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | Last | Open | High | Low | sale |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|
| Allis-Chal. | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Am Can pf. | 96 | 95 | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Am Car Fy. | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Am Cot Oil. | 25 | 25 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Am Linseed. | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Am Smeig. | 72 | 72 | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Am Steel Fy. | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Am Sugar. | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Am Tel & Tel. | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Am Woolen. | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Anaconda. | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Atchison. | 83 | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 83 | 83 | |
| At Gulfcoff. | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| At Gulfpcoff. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| Bald Loco. | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Balt & Ohio. | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 | |
| B & Ohio pf. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Beth Steel. | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Beth Steel P. B. | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Brook R. T. | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Burns Bros. | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Cal Petroil. | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Can Pacific. | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Ches & Ohio. | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| CM & St Paul. | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| CM & St P. pf. | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 69 | 69 | |
| Chi & Pac. | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Chi & P. 6pf. | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Chi & Alt. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Chi & G. W. | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Chi & N. W. | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Chile Cop. | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Chino Cop. | 42 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Con Can. | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| Corn Prod. | 29 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Cruc Steel. | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | |
| Cuban C. Sug. | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Cuban C. S. pf. | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | |
| Del & Huds. | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Erie. | 15 | 15 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | |
| Erie 1st pf. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| Gas W & W. | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Gen Electric. | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Gen Motors. | 87 | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Granby Min. | 68 | 8 | 68 | 68 | |
| Gr Nat P. pf. | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Inspiration. | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Int C Cor pf. | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 | 43 | |
| Int Mer Mar. | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Int Mer Mar pf. | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Int P. pf. | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Int St N. W. | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Int St N. W. pf. | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Int St N. W. S. | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Kelsey Wheel. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| Nat C & C. | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| NY A Brake. | 105 | 105 | 106 | 106 | |
| NY Central. | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| NY H & H. | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| North Pac. | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| O Cities Gas. | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Owens Bot. M. | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Penna. | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 \frac | | | |

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

International Developments Dominate Situation Largely—Proposed Railroad Unification Factor—Money Market

Government financial activities and the course of international events had considerable influence on the money and securities markets this week. Although prices of stocks and bonds have receded to a remarkable extent there is no encouragement offered by the banks to speculate. Money is needed for Government financing. Speculation is regarded as "nonessential." There has been some investment buying, but on a comparatively small scale. This week witnessed a further recession in securities prices, and bargain hunters had not to look far to find good investments at prices considered away below values. But in a bear market, and particularly at a time like the present, it seems that no amount of argument will serve to send stocks upward. There have been some spasmodic rallies, due to some extent, it is believed, to the covering of shorts, but traders refrain from saying whether they think the bottom has been reached or not. All they are willing to admit is that stocks and bonds are very cheap, present earnings and previous records taken into consideration.

The convening of Congress, always looked forward to with some degree of apprehension by financial people, did not seem to have any effect upon sentiment this time. In fact, many thought that anything Congress might do would be of help rather than hindrance to the industries. The proposed unification of the railroads of the United States either under Government control or railroad management, as recommended in the special report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the assumption that the roads needed financial help, served to boost railroad stocks—for a short space of time. When the report came out Wednesday afternoon there was a short spurt in railroad securities, and the entire market responded by moving upward buoyantly. But the next day there was a reaction, and it appeared that another perfectly good bull argument had gone into the discard. It is believed that about the only thing to cause lasting bullish sentiment is a decisive victory for the Allies.

Two issues of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing Dec. 15 have been called for redemption in advance of the dates originally fixed. It is announced by the Secretary of the Treasury that the \$300,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated Sept. 17 and maturing Dec. 15, would be redeemed Dec. 6, and that a similar issue of \$400,000,000, dated Sept. 26 and due on Dec. 15, will be called for redemption on Dec. 11. The offering of certificates dated Oct. 24, and amounting to \$655,290,000, which also matures on Dec. 15, will be redeemed on that date. The Secretary's announcement says in part: "In order to avoid having to pay at one time the whole amount still outstanding (about \$1,250,000,000) of Treasury certificates which mature on Dec. 15, 1917, the policy has been adopted of calling two series of these certificates in accordance with the right reserved at the time they were issued and stated in the certificates."

Increased discount rates for the various Federal Reserve banks have been announced by the Federal Reserve Board. The new rate on 15-day paper for all Federal Reserve banks, except New York, was announced to be 4 per cent, the old rate of 3 per cent still to apply to New York. Rates on this class of paper formerly were 5½ per cent. Discount rates on 16 to 60-day paper have been increased to 4½ per cent, with the exception of New York and San Francisco, which are to continue the old rate of 4 per cent. Sixty to 90-day paper will have the rate increased to 4½ per cent, with the exception of New York, the old rate of 4 per cent to remain in effect in that district. However, a rate of 5 per cent for 60 and 90-day paper has been fixed for the Chicago and Minneapolis districts. The old rate on 60 to 90-day paper was 4 per cent and 4½ per cent.

Official advices from the Canadian Victory Loan Committee say that the Dominion subscribed a total of \$401,000,000 of new money to the Victory Loan. The minimum allotment was at \$150,000,000, but the Dominion Treasury will accept all the over-subscription. Ontario Province subscribed \$200,000,000 with 266,000 subscribers; Toronto \$75,000,000 with 126,000 subscribers.

Along with widespread operations in gathering subscriptions to war loans, whether in bond issues or certificates of indebtedness, has developed a vast system of depositaries for government funds. Although such deposits are necessarily temporary, they serve to prevent any unusual disturbance in the money market, or business conditions, on account of the turnover of large sums involved. In building up this system of depositaries, authorized under the war issue acts of April 24 and Sept. 24, the Secretary of the Treasury has had to make extensive appointments not alone among national banks, but among state banks and trust companies as well. Total of depositaries created has reached 381, of which 222 were national banks and 159 state banks and trust companies.

The Government charges 2 per cent interest for these deposits in banks and from the large sums handled has received considerable benefit. For the year ended June 30 last, \$1,061,992 was collected in interest on public deposits. The rupee exchange which the Government has acquired for the accom-

modation of importers from India will be sold in the first instance to banks, which in turn will dispose of the drafts to merchants, as the Federal Reserve Board, which is administering disposition of the credit, with Frederick L. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, in immediate charge, does not possess the necessary facilities to sell the drafts direct to merchants. The Government's price to banks will be \$34.50 per rupee, compared with par of \$2.44 cents, and it is expected that the banks will charge merchants anywhere from 43.52 to 43.55 cents, which is approximately the current market rate. Just how the Government came into possession of the Indian credit has not been divulged by officials. In foreign exchange circles enjoying close connection with India, the theory is held that the Indian Government, instead of selling its council bills in London, as usual, has agreed to market a portion in the United States through the United States Government, and receive payment in sterling exchange. The advantage of the arrangement is mutual. American importers are providing Indian remittances, of which there is a great prevailing scarcity. On the other hand, the Indian Government stands to obtain a higher price for its bills, as the price ruling in London is about the equivalent of 33.65 cents. Moreover, proceeds from the sale in the United States will be increased by reason of the discount prevailing here on sterling exchange.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rules at 3½ per cent. The time money situation remains unchanged. Scarcity of offerings continues to be the feature of the market, and aside from a few loans on industrial collateral for 90 days at 6 per cent, trading is as dull as before. Industrial money is unchanged at 5¾% for all dates. Mixed money quoted 5½% at 5½% per cent for 60 days, 5½% per cent for 90 days, and 5½% at 5% for four, five and six months. Institutions do not evince any greater eagerness to purchase commercial discounts, and trading continues quiet. Rates remain unchanged at 5½ per cent for the best four months' names while 5½ per cent is the ruling rate for high grade six months' paper.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC YEAR

Annual Report Emphasizes Serious Effect of Increased Cost of Coal—Income Less Than Interest on \$3,000,000 Notes

The Massachusetts Electric Co. has issued its 18th annual report covering the year to Sept. 30, 1917, which compares as follows:

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Divs on stk owned | \$14,706 | \$11,259 |
| Misc int | 21,023 | 18,368 |
| Total inc. | 35,729 | 159,627 |
| Net exp & txx | 15,591 | 14,365 |
| Total inc. | 20,109 | 145,262 |
| Int on notes | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Net div inc. | 129,870 | *4,738 |
| Dividends | 129,870 | 4,738 |
| Surplus | *129,870 | *4,738 |
| Profit surplus | 2,556,539 | 2,561,272 |
| Total surplus | \$2,426,664 | \$2,556,534 |
| Deduct net div | 17,608 | 102,660 |
| Net deficit | 17,608 | 102,660 |
| Balance sheet of the Massachusetts Electric Companies as of Sept. 30, 1917, compares as follows: | | |
| Assets | 1917 | 1916 |
| Sundry sts owned | \$40,225,991 | \$39,593,991 |
| Notes of Bay State | 35,000 | 500,000 |
| Cash | 27,581 | 21,028 |
| Dep for divs & cns | 76,608 | 77,179 |
| Dep for cpn note due | | |
| Total | 43,942,295 | 44,070,475 |

Balance sheet of the Massachusetts Electric Companies as of Sept. 30, 1917, compares as follows:

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|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
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| Notes of Bay State | 35,000 | 500,000 |
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| Dep for divs & cns | 76,608 | 77,179 |
| Dep for cpn note due | | |
| Total | 4 | |

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GEORGIA TECH IS STAR OF GRIDIRON

Varsity Football Eleven Makes Wonderful Record in College Field This Fall, Winning Every Contest With Ease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A review of Georgia Tech's 1917 football season shows that eleven to have had what many consider the best year of any team in the country. The claim that Tech produced the greatest team in the nation does not come merely from local critics who have seen the team in action; but as well from all over the South and from many points in the East, North and Mid-West.

There are many remarkable performances credited to Georgia Tech's eleven this year. Chief of these is the powerful scoring machine that easily defeated every opponent, winning from the big teams with as much ease towards the latter part of the schedule as the early season rivals had been defeated.

Tech ran up a total of 491 points for the year, the greatest number scored by any team in the country. This is the second time in succession that Tech has achieved this distinction, as the 1916 team, in a year of normal conditions, also led the entire country in total points scored.

Barring the two first games on the schedule with Wake Forest and Furman, Tech defeated every team by a larger score than any other team did throughout the campaign. Pennsylvania's defeat by a 41-to-0 score was the biggest defeat a Quaker eleven has met with in over 20 years. The 63-0 score against Washington and Lee was likewise one of the biggest scores run up against the Generals in their history.

Brilliant as was the offensive power developed by Tech, it did not by any means surpass the great defense that was offered to all opponents. But 17 points were scored against Tech, fewer than against any in the country. Ten of these go to the credit of Davidson and seven to Auburn. Both of the touchdowns came as the result of long forward passes.

In the nine games played by Tech this fall, they made a total of 242 first downs to but 43 for the opposition. Davidson scored 13, leaving but 30 for the remaining eight opponents. In many games played by Tech, the only time opponents could get possession of the ball was to receive the kickoff after Tech had put over a touchdown. Then their backs could not gain and so they punted. Tech scoring again in a very few minutes.

The season just closed was the first in which Tech has been able to win all of its games, closing three years of undefeated teams. In the last three seasons, 27 games have been played, 25 of these being victories and two ties. The University of Georgia tied Tech in 1915, 0 to 0, and Washington and Lee was tied in 1916, 7 to 7. The last time Tech was defeated was in November, 1914, when Auburn won the annual game, 14 to 0.

The claim has been made that the reason for Tech's supremacy this fall was that its football men did not enter the service of their country as did the members of many other football teams of 1916. Nothing could be farther from the truth, or be more unfair to those men who composed the wonderful team decently disbanded.

Of the 31 men comprising the varsity squad in 1916, Tech lost 22 of these to the United States, in various departments of the service. This left but nine to return this fall, and of these, but four were regulars in 1916. They were W. B. Carpenter, captain and tackle; W. B. Flincher, guard; G. E. Strupper, halfback and R. S. Bell, end.

Of these four veterans, Carpenter endeavored before the season just closed to get into three branches of the service, but was refused. He is making another effort at present. Flincher and Bell were refused on physical grounds while Strupper has not yet reached his majority. The other five men from the 1916 squad are all under age.

But one man will be lost from this year's team by his having played out his allotted four years, this being Captain Carpenter. Five of the players were three-year men. There were but four seniors on the squad, and of these, three have another year of football. There were two players playing their second year on the team, while 12 of the number were first-year men.

The Tech team was strictly a Georgia product. Of the 11 regulars listed, 10 of them are Georgians, four of them from Atlanta, while of the entire 21 men who comprise the varsity squad, 15 were Georgians, 20 of them were southerners, and one from the West.

Tech does everything well on offense that must be done well, but specializes in sweeping end runs or off-tackle smashes from their celebrated "jump-shift" formation. Just when any opposing team figures it has the jump-shift sized up, Coach J. W. Heisman switches his tactics, and an entirely different shift is employed that throws the opposition off its guard.

Tech's shift has been termed the Minnesota shift, the Iowa shift and every other known shift. It is true that it embodies the same ideas as others, but as used by Tech, it is entirely Coach Heisman's own invention, and Tech teams were using it even before the Minnesota shift was brought east to Yale.

M. V. CONFERENCE ATHLETIC PLANS

Coaches, Faculty Representatives and Athletic Manager Meet and Arrange for 1918 Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Plans for the carrying out of Missouri Valley Conference intercollegiate athletic competition were made at the meeting of the athletic managers, coaches and faculty representatives held in this city Friday. Basketball and track schedules for the coming season were adopted and the baseball and football schedules will be taken up at the meeting today.

It was voted not to award any cups, medals or other valuable trophies during the period of the war and it is expected that ribbons and banners will be substituted.

The faculty representatives also voted to permit competition between varsity teams and army and navy teams in basketball, football and other sports, and it is generally predicted that this will become a popular branch of the sport.

According to the present outlook, only three Missouri Valley Conference colleges will put varsity baseball teams on the diamond next spring. The three which are to be active in this sport are the University of Kansas, the University of Missouri and Iowa State College.

The big Missouri Valley Conference championship track and field meet was awarded to Iowa State College at Ames, and it will take place May 25. The conference lawn tennis championship tournament was awarded to the same college and the date will be named later.

Prof. S. W. Beyer of Iowa State College was named as the conference delegate to the National Collegiate Athletic Association annual meeting which is to be held in New York City, Dec. 28.

SERVICE TEAMS MEET IN HARVARD STADIUM

CHARLESTOWN NEWPORT

Lally, I. r.e. Green
Gilligan, P. H. r.e. F. C.
Clark, I. r.e. Schlaeter
Horwood, C. r.e. Callahan
Shea, r.g. r.e. Black
Adams, r.t. r.e. Grottmann
Slitton, r.e. r.e. Alward
Murray, q.b. r.e. Purdy
Cannell, J. H. r.e. H. C. Gerrish
Casey, J. r.e. H. C. Barrett
Enwright, I. r.e. Gardner

With both teams in championship form, the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard and Newport (R. I.) Naval Reserves will meet in the Harvard Stadium, Boston, this afternoon in the big football game of the season. The winner will be pretty generally recognized as the United States service champion.

The Charlestown eleven was given

a light practice session at the Stadium

Friday afternoon and the players ran

through their signals in splendid

shape. Shea was at right guard in

place of Algar.

The Newport squad arrived in Bos-

ton late in the afternoon and reports

from Captain Black showed that his

men were in top form and ready for

a hard game.

HUNTINGTON BOYS MEET NEXT WEEK

Huntington School will hold its fall athletic meet Friday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock. As in previous years, the meet will be divided into two parts: track events and swimming events. Interest is unusually keen in these branches of sport, for the student who secures the highest number of points in this competition in the track department will have his name inscribed on the Speare cup, and the student winning the highest number of points in the swimming events will have his name inscribed on the Bates cup. In the past those who have had their names inscribed on the Speare cup are: J. H. Beebe Jr. 1913, C. M. Ziegler and Arthur Rico 1914, W. J. Marling 1915, A. Talmadge 1916, and those who have had their names inscribed on the Bates cup are: W. J. Marling 1914, E. B. Harper 1915, R. B. Crawford 1916.

An added feature of the fall meet will be a drill by Company A—the most advanced company of the three that are organized at the school. Huntington introduced military training last February. Every boy in school has had some drill. The military company is under the direction of Lieuts. D. G. Foster and E. P. Perkins, both of Harvard. These men have had extended training under the French officers.

BOSTON ARENA IS READY FOR SKATING

The Boston Arena has been prepared for skating, and the season will be opened today with three sessions. The first call for hockey players has been issued and the candidates will report Monday night. Present signs all point to a busy hockey season.

The B. A. A. and Arena will be represented by teams and plans are under way with a view to organizing teams at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Commonwealth Pier and Harvard Radio School. Manager Lombard proposes, if possible, to make a feature of competition between service teams.

M. J. BRADY LEAVES FOR WEST

M. J. Brady, Massachusetts open golf champion, left Boston Friday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Brady, to take his new position at the Brentwood Country Club, Los Angeles.

AUTOMOBILE DOES BIG WAR SERVICE

Motor Trucks Supply the Armies at the Front and in the Training Camps with All Necessary Things—Motorcycles Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A survey of the automobile industry has been made by Arthur Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, to show the kinds of service the motor car is supplying and can supply in the present national crisis. This survey was made following the offer of the automobile manufacturers to serve the Government in any way.

Armies at the front and in the training camps are supplied with food, clothing, ammunition and all other necessities by motor trucks. The armies in Europe are already using 100,000 motor trucks in transportation service. The United States Army expects to call for 100,000 trucks for the coming year. Many thousand ambulances are used. Paris was saved from invasion by rushing an army of 100,000 French troops in motor cars, omnibuses and taxicabs from behind Paris for the Battle of the Marne. Verdun was saved by hurrying up ammunition and supplies in motor trucks when no other transportation would suffice. British "tanks" made the break in the German line that resulted in the victory at Cambrai. These tanks are caterpillar motor tractors, a type of farm tractor developed in America.

Motor tractors are used for hauling heavy guns. Armored motor cars have been used with success against rifle and machine-gun fire. Many types of special motor cars are used in army work. They include cars and trucks equipped with wireless apparatus, motor searchlights, motor kitchens, motors mounting anti-aircraft guns, motor trucks for erecting telephone and telegraph lines, etc.

Motorcycles are employed almost altogether in the war for dispatch carrying. American automobile engineers and factories developed the Liberty airplane motor, which will be built by tens of thousands in American automobile factories next year by the standardized quantity productive methods developed in this industry. It is believed these airplanes will greatly help to win the war.

American automobile engineers and factories also developed the standardized United States Army motor trucks and will build many thousands during the coming year. It is only through the standardized production methods developed in the industry that it is possible to manufacture these army trucks in such large numbers and to have the parts in all of them interchangeable. This interchangeable feature will enormously reduce the number of replacement parts that the army will have to carry in stock at the repair depots.

It was the automobile business that made the airplane possible. The automobile manufacturers encouraged the steel manufacturers to evolve special alloy steels that were extraordinarily strong and light, and high-speed tool steel for working these hard, tough metals. The automobile industry also developed the high-speed gasoline engine that has been adapted to airplane and motorboat work.

The use of motor trucks made it possible to construct the 16 national army cantonments in record time. They hauled most of the material used in erecting the buildings at these cantonments.

Manufacturing facilities of the motor car industry are sufficiently extensive to produce most of the materials required by the army with the exception of foodstuffs. Leading motor car companies are already extensively engaged in manufacturing not only motor trucks, motor cars, ambulances and tractors, but are also producing on a large scale gun carriages and parts, recoil chocks, mine anchors and shells.

It is entirely feasible for them to make steel helmets, all sorts of forgings, stampings and castings, tents, wagon covers and innumerable other articles of metal, cloth and wood. The rubber tire companies have begun making gas masks and have been making fabric for airplanes and balloons for some years.

In response to the call of the Railroads War Board, motor trucks are rapidly coming to the relief of the railroads in the present state of congestion, to care for all short-haul freight traffic in and around cities up to distances of 25 to 50 miles. This will enable the railroads to clear the tracks and particularly the terminals for through freight of utmost importance, such as coal, sugar, iron and steel, grain, necessary foodstuffs of all kinds, munitions and other army supplies and troops. Taking over of short-haul work by motor trucks will release many locomotives, cars and train crews for long-haul work.

Army trucks are going to be delivered from the factories where they are built to the seaboard for shipment abroad over the public roads under their own power. They will make the trip loaded with spare parts and supplies and will be manned by the army motor-truck crews that will handle them on the other side. Thus they will avoid the use of many thousands of freight cars and hundreds of locomotives.

Should any eventuality arise, such as the blockade of a railroad, to make it necessary, the thousands of soldiers at any of our camps or cantonments could be moved rapidly by a concentration of thousands of privately owned touring cars of our citizens.

CITY COLLEGE TO PLAY PRINCETON

Coach J. H. Dearing Has Promising Squad of Basketball Players Out for the Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The College of the City of New York basketball five has bright prospects for the coming season in the estimation of Coach J. H. Dearing, who states that he considers the team, which is made up of veterans, to be fully as good as last year, when the five was rated among the best in the country. Last season the team was beaten but three times out of 21 games played. The City College five beat such teams as Columbia, Pennsylvania, Yale and Rutgers.

The City College five meets the Princeton five today. Princeton defeated the Manhattan Club five here recently without allowing the Manhattan team a single basket. This, it would seem, means that Princeton has an exceptionally fast five. However, Coach Dearing expects his team to prove their worth in this contest.

Although the team is not in its true form, Coach Dearing says it is going as well as can be expected at this time of the season. The five is made up of Lipton, left forward; Progansky, right forward; Schmidt, center; Tichinsky, right guard and Captain Holman, left guard. Coach Dearing rates Captain Holman as the best defensive player of this and last season. Tichinsky is probably the best offensive man the City College has.

Coach Dearing says he has enough candidates to stand the college for at least four years. He attributes this to the policy pursued at the college with regard to athletics. There the coaches do not pick our two or three individual stars and give all their attention to the chosen few, but spend more time with the squads as a whole. Through this system several star men have been developed out of green recruits.

Coach Dearing, whose first year at City College was last year, has increased the enthusiasm of the college in regard to basketball. It is through his efforts the defensive system, since adopted by 15 collegiate teams, was developed.

AUTOISTS SHOULD GET NUMBERS NOW

Massachusetts Highway Commission Has Already Given Out About 30,000 License Tags for the Coming Year

Great progress is being made by the Massachusetts Highway Commission in the distribution of automobile number plates for 1918, and at the present time nearly 30,000 Massachusetts automobileists already have their license tags.

Mail orders are being received at the commission's headquarters every day, and in order to meet this demand, a large force of clerks has been put to work, so that it is easy for the commission to keep up with the demand. The commission now has on hand plates enough to equip about 100,000 cars, and more plates are expected in every day. The system being used by the commission this year provides for the handling of about 2000 letter applications a day, so that it will be possible to distribute some 34,000 more plates between now and the first of the year, if the motorists will get their applications in at once.

Some days ago the commission sent out notices asking the motorists to apply early for their plates, and this has resulted in a very liberal response. The motor law requires that every registration expires Dec. 31. Therefore the commission has to work hard to keep up with the demand.

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President Tener explained that the National League will meet in New York Tuesday and probably will be unable to finish its business in time to come to Chicago for the meeting.

Herrmann For Meeting

Chairman of National Commission Wires Other Club Owners

CINCINNATI, O.—A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Baseball Club, was officially advised Friday night by J. K. Tener, president of the National League, that the joint meeting of the two organizations, scheduled to be held here next Thursday, has been called off. President Tener proposed that the meeting be held later this month or early in January.

"I was not particularly in favor of a joint meeting myself," President Johnson said, "but as the proposal came from A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati club and chairman of the National Baseball Commission, I consented to it."

President Tener explained that the National League will meet in New York Tuesday and probably will be unable to finish its business in time to come to Chicago for the meeting.

"If one or two of our eastern owners feel they cannot attend, we will hold the meeting without them. I hope, however, that all of the club owners will arrange to be present, as I consider it a matter of the utmost importance."

Mr. Herrmann further said he talked over the long-distance telephone yesterday with Barney Dreyfus of Pittsburgh, Branch Rickey of St. Louis and C. H. Weeghman of Chicago, and all expressed themselves heartily in favor of an immediate meeting with the American League.

WESLEYAN DROPS THREE SPORTS

MIDDLETON, Conn.—The Wesleyan University students "met Friday and voted to discontinue tennis, swimming and track meets with other colleges during the war, but favored continuing all intercollegiate contests in football, baseball and basketball.

FIVE VETERANS AT NORTHWESTERN

Prospects of Turning Out a Winning Varsity Basketball Team to Represent the Purple Are Considered to Be Very Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University's prospects for a successful basketball season are regarded as the best in years. A complete team of five "N" winners from last winter is eligible to play, as well as three fast men who starred on the freshman team of a year ago. Additional candidates, most of them this fall's football team and last year's freshman basketball squad, probably will fill out a varsity squad of 15 men.

The five veterans who are getting in shape for the Western Conference season, which begins next month are: M. P. Underhill '18, forward and captain; R. A. Marquardt '1

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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Montecito Valley—Santa Barbara
FOR RENT FOR WINTER OR A YEAR
Home has every modern convenience and
comfort, including all finished, including all
kitchen, bedding and linens.

Five master's rooms with three baths. Maid's
rooms with bath. Chauffeur's room, garage,
etc. House has much space upstairs,
with exquisite view of mountains.

Three acres of ground, beautifully cultivated,
abundant of roses, violets and other flowers.
Fruit trees and vines. Two grounds kept
at owner's expense by gardener who lives on
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Passenger or passenger Overland automobile can be
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Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$75
per month; all outside rooms; Janitor
service, electric lights, house tele-
phone system; steam heat, continuous
hot water. Private entrance to
Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to
Janitor, Lakeview Terrace, Jamaica
Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pember-
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MARTIN LUTHER'S WORK IN MUSIC

Reformer Found Influential in Artistic, as Well as Ecclesiastical History—Hymn Singing

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—When on the first day of November in the year 1517 Martin Luther nailed his Ninety-Five Theses on the door of All Saints Church, Wittenberg, he not only hurled 95 sledge-hammer blows against the flagrant ecclesiastical abuses of his age, but, by reforming the services of the church, he made musical as well as religious history. In the words of a distinguished writer on music, Mr. Ernest Newman: "It is not the slightest exaggeration to say that the main features of German music for more than 300 years were determined by the fact that Luther was a lover of music. Had he stamped out music in the German schools and churches instead of encouraging it, German music would never have been as closely associated with religion as it was in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries and German music would not have acquired that ethical, philosophical tinge that it has never quite lost." Skilled as a player of the flute and lute, the great reformer declared: "I maintain without shame that after theology there is no art comparable to music"; and in 1528 he wrote a short treatise on music under the title of "Franz Musika."

Before the Reformation, congregations had no part in the long, priest-sung masses beyond "a mumbled Amen or Kyrie." A correspondent in the musical press reminds organists that on the Continent the reformed Bohemian Brethren led the way in the democratization of the church service with their hymn book of 1505, containing metrical hymns founded upon the Psalms, the old Latin hymns and the old vernacular religious songs. But if hymns were sung during the service before Luther's time, there is no doubt that it was he who really established the practice of congregational singing.

The Protestant hymn book issued by Luther in 1524 may be considered the "Magni Charta of the world Christian worship"; indeed, so much so that the wave of psalmody which passed over Europe not only became specially identified with the Reformation, but was recognized as its most powerful adjunct. The example of Luther was followed by Calvin's Strasburg Collection of 1530, the Flemish Souter Wiedekens Collection of 1540, Bourgeois' French Geneva Psalter of 1542 and Wedderburn's Scottish Psalms of 1547. These also were followed by a flood of psalters and tune books, which had an immense influence on the democratization of the church. In Britain the influence was Calvinistic rather than Lutheran, but Luther deserves the credit for his bold organization of the movement at the outset."

It was fortunate for the musician that the period of the Reformation was one of great musical activity. Music has been described as the handmaid of religion, and Luther proved that to give what he called "common" man a share in the church's music is at least an effective safeguard against attempts to make religion the handmaid of music. The first approximation was good enough for John Sebastian Bach.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The program of the second symphony concert given by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra had the quality of cheerfulness. Sir Henry Wood gave his audience Rimsky-Korsakoff's delightful symphoniette on Russian themes (op. 31). Published in 1887, this early work of the composer consists of three movements: an allegro pastoral, an adagio and a scherzo-fatale. The principal theme of the first is a lively folk tune from the district of Smolensk, which can be found in Rimsky-Korsakoff's collection of "One Hundred Folk Songs." In the adagio is to be heard a tune from the district of Novgorod and another from the district of Saratoff, while the exhilarating last movement has for its subject a familiar folk song from the Smolensk district and one of the songs of "Semyk" or Trinity-tide. The first theme of the adagio, by the way, is also used by Stravinsky for the "Kburov" in his ballet, "The Fire-Bird."

True color, musical erudition, and scholarly restraint are characteristics which seem inseparable from the work of Rimsky-Korsakoff—"this professor who has written fugues and counterpoints by the dozen; this man who looked like an austere schoolmaster," as a biographer describes him. It would be difficult, at any rate, for an Anglo-Saxon, to imagine anything more un-professor-like than the middle movement of the symphoniette. Such serenely beautiful music could only spring from the heart of a musical poet. Perhaps in Russia alone would it be possible to find a poet who was also a professor. In the present work the professor peeps out, perhaps, in the first movement—it is overlong for the material employed.

It has been said that French music has always meant Paris music, and that Debussy and his contemporaries and successors with their graces, refinement, absence of over-emphasis, sincerity, and love of the picturesque, are true descendants of the old clavichordists, who were dependent for support upon a refined court and aristocracy, and therefore aimed at making their music elegant, witty and ironic. Those who are susceptible to these qualities in music will find much to

delight them in the very effective orchestral version that M. André Caplet has made of Debussy's suite of piano-forte pieces, entitled "Le Coq des Enfants" ("Children's Corner"). They were admirably played by the orchestra, although the semiquaver figure allotted to the clarinets in "Doctor Gradus ad Parnassum" deserved a little more prominence, and the tempo of "The Golliwog's Cakewalk" seemed rather too fast for the right rhythmical emphasis. The suite was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Maurice Sous, the leader of the orchestra, and a pupil, Miss Dora Garland, also a member of the orchestra, gave a musically rendering of Bach's concerto No. 3 in D minor, for two solo violins and strings, and Mme. Kirky Lunn was the vocalist of an exceptionally enjoyable concert.

The recently issued prospectus of the forty-fourth session of the Musical Association states that the session will open with a paper by Mr. W. W. Starmer on "The Clock Jacks of England." Later, papers will be read by Mr. Rutland Boughton on "The British Music Drama," by Mr. Harvey Grace on "Modern French Organ Music," by Mr. G. H. Clutman on "Modern Developments of Harmony," by the Rev. G. R. Woodward on "French Hymnody," and by Mr. Tawny Piper on "Fiddles, Old and New." Other arrangements are in progress.

Six concerts have been arranged by the Royal Philharmonic Society for one hundred and fifth season. Sir Thomas Beecham will conduct the whole series.

The program of Miss Helen Rootham's concert at the Aeolian Hall deserves mention by reason of its unusual interest. Debussy's "Danse Sacré" and a setting by Dr. Cyril Rootham, for voice, string quartet, and harp, of a song from the fifteenth idyll of Theocritus, were followed by Glazounoff's introduction for string quartet, and settings of poems by Verlaine and Beaujolais for voice, viola, and piano, by the American composer, Mr. C. M. Loeffler. The program also included two songs for voice, strings, and harp, by Mr. Roger Quilter.

MANCHESTER, England.—Mr. Arthur de Greef was the pianist and Mr. Landon Ronald, the conductor of the last Halle concert. The principal feature of the program was Rachmaninoff's symphony No. 2 in E minor. Sir Henry Wood conducted the Brand Lane operatic program, which included a concert performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" by an orchestra and chorus numbering 300 voices. Mme. Agnes Nicholls, Miss Margaret Balfour, Mr. Ben Davies and Mr. Ivor Foster were the soloists.

LEEDS, England.—Mr. Julian Clifford conducted the Saturday orchestra concert given by the Leeds Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Anderson-Tryer, a pianist new to Leeds, played the solo portion of the Tchaikovsky piano-forte concerto, and the program included Beethoven's symphony in C minor. Mme. Clara Butt, with the assistance of Mme. Elsa Stralla, Lady Tree, and Miss Adela Verne, gave a concert at the Town Hall, under the joint auspices of the Leeds Philharmonic Society, the Leeds Choral Union, and the Committee for Music in War Time. Dr. Henry Coward conducted a choral and orchestral program arranged specially for soldiers. The general public were not admitted.

PORTLAND, ME., NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—At the fourth subscription concert of the music commission, given at the City Hall auditorium, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 29, the Portland Men's Singing Club, together with Miss Olive Kline, soprano, and Will C. Macfarlane, municipal organist, took part. The program included part songs, opera arias and organ pieces.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At its concert in the Academy of Music last week the Philadelphia Orchestra presented a program characteristic of the working methods of Leopold Stokowski, its conductor. The concert opened with the first Haydn symphony, in E flat, had the two-piano concerto in E flat of Mozart and the three-piano concerto in C of Bach for its middle section, and concluded with Beethoven's "Leonore" overture No. 3. The symphony is almost as familiar to experienced concert goers as the "Surprise" symphony of the same composer, though it is distinctly less outstanding in the neat beauty of Haydn, and it strikes one as the structure rather of a skilled mechanic than of an inspired architect. But it made an excellent starting-point a forward first step, in the conductor's unusual musical adventure. Between it and the Mozart concerto there was just sufficient difference to whet the appetite for Bach. And then, when the hearer was almost surfeited with the older manner, with the robust good humor of Haydn, with the easy and pardoned superficiality of Mozart's youth and with the complexity of Bach—largely a return to the Haydn mood—came the serious and more modern Beethoven. This was the touch which made the concert one of the most pleasing of the season; and it was characteristic of the conductor's methods.

ORCHESTRA OPENS SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Me.—The first concert for the season by the Bangor Young Peoples Symphony Orchestra was held at Symphony Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 21. This is the twenty-second season the orchestra has played with Horace M. Pullen as conductor. The Doppler overture to the opera, "Ilka"; Mozart symphony, No. 40, in G minor; Massenet prelude, "Last Dream of the Virgin," string and orchestra; Bizet, suite "L'Arlésienne," No. 1.

In closing, the orchestra and audience rose and "The Star Spangled Banner" was played, the audience joining in the singing.

CAMP SONG BOOK ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An army and navy song book, "Songs of the Soldiers and Sailors," has been issued from the Government Printing Office, and is being distributed in the army cantonments and at the naval training stations.

ORCHESTRA RESUMES WORK IN MELBOURNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In the course of the 1917 concert season, now ended, chamber music and orchestral music has been heard. M. Henri Verbrugghen, who has charge of the New South Wales Government Conservatorium of Music, has been here from Sydney with his string quartet, presenting programs that included the later quartets of Beethoven. With Mr. Edward Goll, pianist, of the University of Melbourne, assisting, he has presented programs which included all the sonatas of Beethoven for piano and violin.

After a number of years of silence the symphonic orchestral concerts were revived, the differences between certain prominent players and the musicians' union having been adjusted. For a long time there was disagreement between a group of artists, who because of their technical skill found employment as soloists and teachers, and the group of theater players and military band musicians who made up the bulk of the union. The skilled men refused to join the union and could not therefore get union men to appear with them.

The committee of the Lady Northcote Permanent Orchestra Trust Fund, entrusted with the work of producing and paying for orchestral concerts in Melbourne, took the stand that it should employ whom it liked, irrespective of whether a player was a unionist or non-unionist. The committee desired to engage the better players, who were non-unionists and who comprised only about 5 per cent of the necessary personnel; whereupon the union players, who would make up 95 per cent of the organization, refused to take part. But an arrangement was reached this season which made the concerts possible. Two programs were presented under the direction of Signor Ezio Kost, the works given including the D minor symphony of Franck and the "Enigma" variations of Elgar.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Scottney-White concert for the benefit of the Red Cross fund was held in Taft's Auditorium Hall. A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the popular artists, who were supported by the Victorian Festival Choir, Mr. Harold Elvins, pianist, and Mr. John Howard Alford, flutist. The aria, "Vision fugitive," from "Hérodiade," gave Mr. Howard White scope for impressive singing. Among his other successes were "Uphill," "Treherne," and "Scotney's" chief number was "Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark" (Bishop), which was sung with exquisite delicacy and artistic restraint. Other selections which the soprano presented were Debussy's "Fantoches" and Mozart's "Lullaby." The Victorian Festival Choir was heard in "Daybreak" (A. R. Gaul) and "The River Floweth" (Rogers). Mr. Elvins played the accompaniments and performed solo numbers from the works of Debussy.

BRISBANE, Q.—The mere announcement that the Austral Choir would give a concert in the Exhibition Hall would have been sufficient to assure a large audience. When, however, the choir included in its program Elgar's "The Black Knight" and Stanford's "Song of the Fleet," neither of which had previously been heard in Brisbane, the reception was doubly assured. Other numbers on the program were Borowski's sonata in A minor (Mr. V. E. Galway) and Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory." The choir was in full strength, under the conductorship of Mr. E. R. B. Jordan, and there was an orchestra of 45 players. The Stanford music was creditably rendered and aroused enthusiasm as did the Borowski sonata.

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Nothing new has been put forward by the Chicago Opera Association in recent days. Last Saturday Massenet's "Manon" was revived in order to introduce it to the American public. Miss Genevieve Vix, an artist from the Opéra Comique, Paris, upon whom Mr. Campanini, the director of the local company, has been building great hopes. It is pleasant to confirm those hopes. Miss Vix—she is English by birth—displayed admirable abilities. Hers is not such a voice as Mme. Galli-Curci's. Not for her the pyrotechnic feats that have made her Italian colleague famous in this land. But Miss Vix made it evident that in the field of French opera—and it is an extensive field—she will be able to hold her own. Her voice is sympathetic to the ear, and it is well handled. As an actress, too, Miss Vix showed more than ordinary intelligence and skill. Moreover, she is captivating to the outward eye.

Cleofonte Campanini has not been in the director's chair of late. "The Jewels of the Madonna," which he was to have conducted last Sunday, was postponed and "La Traviata" was put on instead. In this work Mme. Galli-Curci and Riccardo Stracciari appeared. The latter is one of the newcomers, and in "Rigoletto" as well as in "La Traviata" he offered fine singing and acting not less fine. His opportunities as the Jester in "Rigoletto" were greater, to be sure, than they were in Verdi's operatic adventures of the hapless Violetta, but with those that were given to him Mr. Stracciari accomplished admirable things.

The concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Nov. 30 and Dec. 1), brought forward for the first time here, in E flat major symphony by Enesco, and Palmgren's concerto for the piano, entitled "The River." Enesco's Romanian rhapsodies are familiar enough to the people who take their artistic pleasure in Orchestra Hall at Mr. Stock's music-makings, but the Romanian composer's larger works are an unknown quantity until last Friday. The symphony made a favorable impression, not only because of its brilliant scoring, but because Enesco has that to say in it which was worth

and Bauer played it with the perfect sympathy, the blending of independent and occasionally warring personalities, which has distinguished their joint work in the last two seasons. The entrance of Mme. Olga Samaroff as the third pianist in the Bach number did not disturb the balance in the least. All three carefully immersed themselves in the task in hand with the aid of the orchestra's superior accompaniment.

The hearing. Arthur Shattuck was the interpreter of the concerto by Palmgren. This composer, a Finn, is almost entirely unknown outside his native country and Germany. He studied with Weigelius, in Helsingfors, and there some of his larger works—another piano concerto, an opera, "Daniel Hjort," a fairy music-drama, "Tuhkimo"—have been performed. "The River" is constructed in one movement; and partly owing to the fact that the composition was too long, and partly because the form was somewhat elusive, the work made a negative impression. Mr. Shattuck performed with distinction and skill a solo part, which constantly was overshadowed by the greater importance of the symphonic division of the score. At this concert, too, there was a revival of David Stanley Smith's overture, "Prince Hal"; and Stanford's fifth Irish rhapsody was repeated. Herbert's Irish rhapsody had been scheduled for performance, but some of the orchestral parts were not on hand, and Stanford's composition profited by Herbert's loss.

After a number of years of silence the Sunday concerts (Dec. 2) the most important were the violin recitals given by Theodore Spiering and Ebba Hjertstedt. Mr. Spiering, at one time a teacher in the Chicago Musical College, offered playing that was more fascinating than the music which was played. Bach's concerto and the concerto in A minor by Violin at the beginning of a program are not well adapted to arouse a Sunday afternoon audience. The violinist performed some études for violin alone, of his own composition, and concluded his program with some rather dull arrangements of pieces by Karganoff and Tchaikovsky which had been made by Arthur Hartmann. In spite of his music, Mr. Spiering evoked admiration, not only for violin playing but for sterling musicianship. Miss Hjertstedt, also a former resident of Chicago, returned to her home city after several years of wandering in Europe. She set forth an art which, if it was not astonishing, was at least worthy of respect.

One of the most attractive concerts of the season was given on Monday, Dec. 3, by the Flonzley Quartet, which offered the A major quartet by Mozart, two movements of the third quartet by Schumann and excerpts from works by Glazounoff, Rubinstein and Borodin. The playing of this music was entrancing to the ear. It is to be regretted, however, that so inspiring an organization should lend itself to the mutilation of masterpieces. The time that was consumed by the courante which Glazounoff wrote for "Les Vendredis," "The Music of the Spheres," from a quartet by Rubinstein, and the scherzo from a quartet by Borodin, would have sufficed for the interpretation of the two movements of Schumann's composition which were thrown into the discard.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To present "Boris Godounoff" in a manner to keep it in the repertory, an opera company must have a large number of singing artists of the first grade, for Moussorgsky was unwilling to narrow his range to comply with expedients of dramatic unity—an unwillingness more or less characteristic of Russian opera composers. And by some hazard of the characters in this opera will allow of slighting, a comment which will go far toward explaining the increasing popularity of "Boris" at the Metropolitan. Monday night's performance found Mme. Homer again in the part of Mariana, her first appearance of the year at the Metropolitan. Miss Robeson was a new Innkeeper, and Carl Schlegel a new Tchaikowsky, and the number of such supporting voices included those of Mmes. Braislau and Sparkes and Messrs. Dikur, Rothier, Althouse, De Segurola, Reiss and Rossi in their familiar roles.

"Boris Godounoff" in its choruses gives Americans a foretaste of the great storehouse of Russian cantatas which exponents of Russian music hope will soon be presented here. Mr. Altschuler hopes to be one of the agents of its introduction, and the Russian Choir has given hints of its value. Moussorgsky was one of a group of composers whose outlook was not prescribed by musical considerations, and the social viewpoint of these composers was reflected in their operas particularly. They felt the potentiality of the Russian people, and the choruses in their operas take on an outstanding character that accentuates the aimlessness of the choral episodes in Italian and French operas. Purpose and sincerity and vitality, if slightly rude, individuality—all a departure from the suave musical fare of other nights in the week—make the "Boris" night, even without a Caruso, increasingly welcome. Singers outdo themselves and the fine Metropolitan chorus rises to greatness. Mr. Dikur's Boris was as graphic as usual. Mme. Homer was in good voice, and Miss Robeson had much for the ear also. Many of the settings for this opera are successful, but others neutralize and obliterate the figures on the stage.

On Thursday evening, in Carnegie Hall, the Philharmonic Society's guest was Vernon Stiles, who sang the Liszt "Twenty-third Psalm," and Walter's prize song from "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Stiles' fine voice was a treat. He sang his roles in a soldierly manner—

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Works by

Saint-Saëns

had a prominent place in

the program presented by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Emil Oberhofer, conductor, at the popular concert of Sunday afternoon, and at the young people's concert of Friday afternoon. On Sunday, the G minor piano concerto was played, with Rosine Morris as soloist. On Friday the marche héroïque, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," symphonic poem, "Le Cygne," for cello and harp (Messrs. Van Vliet and Williams), the introduction and rondo for violin (Mr. Czernowky) and the ballet music from "Samson and Delilah" were presented.

On the Sunday program with the Saint-Saëns concerto were Borowski's "Triumphal March," Dvorák's "Carnival" overture, Svendsen's symphonic poem, "Zorabaya," Sibelius' "Finlandia," Sinding's "Evening Tune," and three of Grainger's folk songs.

The Women's Choral Club, under the direction of H. S. Woodruff, presented Christmas music in the bi-weekly concert of the Thursday musical at the First Baptist Church. The club was assisted by 200 school children, who sang carols.

COMMUNITY CHORUS SINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Two concerts

given by the Community Chorus

and the Philharmonic Orchestra on

Sunday afternoons, the attendance

having overflowed the largest audi-

torium in the city. The concerts, which are given without change of program, begin at 3 and at 4:30 o'clock. The program presented on Dec. 2 included brief religious and patriotic exercises, with an address by Sydney J. Bowie, and the following musical numbers:

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THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Auld Brig of Stirling

The month, as I have said, was not yet out, but it was already far through August, and beautiful warm weather, with every sign of an early and great harvest. . . . Our money was now run to so low an ebb that we must think first of all on speed. In Alan's view, besides, the hunt must now have greatly slackened; and the line of the Forth, and even Stirling Bridge, which is the main pass over that river, would be watched with little interest.

"It's a chief [rule] in military affairs," said he, "to go where ye are least expected. Forth is our trouble; ye ken the saying, 'Forth bridles the wild Highlandman.' Well, if we seek to creep round about the head of that river, and come down by Kippen or Balfron, it's just precisely there that they'll be looking to lay hands on us. But if we stave on straight to the auld Brig of Stirling, I'll lay my sword they let us pass unchallenged."

The first night, accordingly, we pushed to the house of a MacLaren in

Strathire, a friend of Duncan's, where we slept. . . . The twenty-second we lay in a heather bush on a hillside in Uam Var, within view of a herd of deer. . . . That night we struck Allan Water and followed it down; and coming to the edge of the hills saw the whole Carse of Stirling underfoot, as flat as a pancake, with the town and castle on the hill in the midst of it, and the moon shining on the links of Forth.

"Now, said Alan, 'I kenna if ye care, but ye're in your own land again. We passed the Hieland line in the first hour; and now if we could but pass you crooked water, we might cast our bonnets in the air.'

In Allan Water, near by where it falls into the Forth, we found a little sandy islet overgrown with burdock, butterbur, and the like low plants, that would just cover us if we lay flat.

Here it was we made our camp, with-in plain view of Stirling Castle, whence we could hear the drums beat as some part of the garrison paraded. Shearers worked all day in a field on one side of the river, and we could hear the stones going on the hooks and voices and even the words of the men talking. It behooved to lie close and keep silent. But when the sand of the little isle was sun-warm, the green plants gave us shelter for our heads, we had food and drink in plenty, and to crown all we were within sight of safety.

As soon as the shearers quit their work and the dusk began to fall, we waded ashore and struck for the Bridge of Stirling, keeping to the field and under the field fences.

The bridge is close under the castle hill, an old, high, narrow bridge which pinnacles along the parapet; and you

may conceive with how much interest I looked upon it, not only as a place famous in history, but as the very door of salvation to Alan and myself. The moon was not yet up when we came there; a few lights shone along the front of the fortress, and lower down a few lighted windows in the town; but it was all mighty still, and there seemed to be no guard upon the passage.

I was for 'pushing straight across, but Alan was more wary.

"It looks unco' quiet," said he; "but for all that we'll lie down here canily behind a dyke and make sure."

So we lay for a quarter of an hour, whiles whispering, whiles lying still and hearing nothing earthly but the washing of the water on the piers.

At last there came by an old hobbler woman . . . who first stopped a little, close to where we lay, and bemoaned herself and the long way she had traveled; and then set forth again up the steep spring of the bridge. The woman was so little and the night still so dark that we soon lost sight of her; only heard the sound of her steps and her stick . . . draw slowly away.

"She's bound to be across now," I whispered.

"Na," said Alan, "her foot still sounds boss upon the bridge."

And just then— "Who goes?" cried a voice, and we heard the butt of a musket rattle on the stones. I must suppose the sentry had been sleeping, so that had we tried, we might have passed unseen; but he was awake now and the chance forfeited.

"This'll never do," said Alan. "This'll never, never do for us, David."

And without another word he began to crawl away through the fields, and a little after, being well out of eye-shot, got to his feet again, and struck along a road that led to the eastward. . . . A moment back and I had seen myself knocking at Mr. Rankellor's door to claim my inheritance, like a hero in a ballad; and here was I back again, a wandering, hunted blackguard, on the wrong side of Forth.

"Well," said I.

"Well," said Alan, "what would you have? They're none such tools as I took them for. We have still the Forth to pass. Davie—wearsy fa' the rains that fell and the hillsides that guided it."

"And why go east?" said I.

"Ou, just upon the chance!" said he. "If we cannot pass the river, we'll see what we can do for the firth."

"There are fords upon the river, and none upon the firth," said I.

"To be sure there are fords, and a bridge forby," quoth Alan, "and of what service when they are watched?"

"Well," said I, "but a river can be swum."

"By them that have the skill of it," returned he; "but I have yet to hear that either you or me is much of a hand at that exercise; and for my own part, I swim like a stone."

"I'm not up to you in talking back, Alan," I said; "but I can see we're making bad worse. If it's hard to pass a river, it stands to reason it must be worse to pass a sea."

"But there's such a thing as a boat," says Alan, "or I'm the more deceived."

"Ay, and such a thing as money," says I. "But for us that have neither one nor other, they might just as well not have been invented."

"Ye think so?" said Alan.

"I do that," said I.

"David," says he, "you're a man of small invention and less faith. But let me set my wits upon the hone, and if I cannae beg, borrow, nor yet steal a boat, I'll make one!"

"I think I see ye!" said I. "And what's more than all that: if ye pass bridge, it can tell no tales; but if we pass the firth, there's the boat on the wrong side—somebody must have brought it—the countryside will be in a buzz!"

"Man!" cried Alan, "if I make a boat, I'll make a body to take it back again! So deave me no more with your nonsense, but walk (for that's what you've got to do)—and let Alan think for ye."—From "Kidnapped," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Master or Slave

Lo, this land that lifts around it Threatening peaks, while stern seas bound it.

With cold winters, summers bleak, Cutly smiling, never meek.

The giant we must master.

Till we work our will the faster.

He shall carry, though he clamor.

He shall haul and saw and hammer.

Turn to light the tumbling current,

All his din and rage abhorreat.

Shall, if we do our duty, Win for us a realm of beauty.

—Björnsterne Björnson (tr. by A. H. Palmer).

Working and Thinking

There is no less virtue, rather more, in events, tasks, duties, obligations, than there is in books. Work itself has a singular power to unfold and develop our nature. The difference is not between working people and thinking people, but between people who work without thinking and people who think while they work.—Henry Van Dyke.

Only Through Sacrifice

Only through sacrifice is progress

achieved.—Lord Esher.

Dominion

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIVE HUNDRED years and more ago John Wycliffe wrote a famous tract which, in the polite language and after the fashion of the day, he named "De Dominio," which being translated means "Concerning Dominion." Now never since the great Lollard's words set Fourteenth Century England ablaze has there been such a necessity for a clear understanding of what dominion truly means as there is today. The passion of self-exaltation, the frenzy of temporal power which set kings and popes by the ears while the influence of the last of the schoolmen was dominating Oxford, is sweeping like a hurricane across the world today, for even knows its hour to be short. And in this hour the influence which is again speaking to humanity, in the still, small voice of truth, is that of a book written by a New England woman, whose ancestors came out of old England, the England of Wycliffe and of Tyndale, of Latimer and Wesley, into the great breathing spaces of the west, where men might work out their own salvation untrammelled by interference, tradition, or convention.

Wycliffe's theory of dominion exalted the idea from a material to a spiritual function as spirituality was understood in his day. Popes and kings still regarded dominion as the right to do as they chose, as David did with Bath-sheba, the wife of Uriah the Hittite; as Ahab and Jezebel did with Naboth the Jezebel; and as Pilate insisted he could do with Jesus of Nazareth, "Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" To all this Wycliffe replied, in effect, that dominion was every man's, but inasmuch as man was fallen, his dominion was necessarily limited by the consequences of the fall, and his redemption therefore lay in a future life through the sacrifice of Christ Jesus. This theory of dominion or of salvation by grace would have swept away, of course, the entire foundations of a social order built on the theocracy of Rome, and the feudalism of western Europe. But it was, in turn, vitiated by the limitations it imposed on itself by the enthronement, above even the material dominion of popes and kings, of the dominion of evil as manifested in the fall.

These views continued to arrest with varying degrees of success the attention of the world, until the day when Mrs. Eddy proclaimed to mankind once again the full significance of the teaching of Jesus the Christ, summing it up in those clarion sentences, on page 170 of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress." The age seems ready to approach this subject, to ponder somewhat the supremacy of Spirit, and at least to touch the hem of Truth's garment." It was in 1866 that Wycliffe wrote his

"De Dominio"; exactly five centuries later, 1866, Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science. Eighteen years after the "De Dominio," Wycliffe gave to the English the first complete translation of the Bible into the English tongue; and in it there appears that renowned translation of the seventh verse of the first chapter of Luke's Gospel: "To give science and health to his people: In to remission of his sins." Almost five centuries later, in 1875, Mrs. Eddy published the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The days in which Wycliffe's lot was cast were not unlike today. Anybody, of course, who reads history with insight will find the same tendency developing all through its recorded pages, from the twilight of civilization in Crete, twelve millennia or more before the Christian era, down to the moment when the storm clouds of Armageddon were cast over the sky, eighteen centuries after the preaching of the Christ. That tendency is the struggle of the human race to free itself from something, it hardly knows what, but which it indefinitely describes as evil. In the course of this struggle there occur moments when Spirit or Truth agitates the waters of matter, and when some sudden gleam of what causation really is comes to mankind, or rather to that portion of mankind with eyes to see and ears to hear. Such a moment, for the English-speaking race, came with the publication of Wycliffe's Bible, such another moment came, just five hundred years later, with the publication of Science and Health.

In the time of Wycliffe, as in the time of Mrs. Eddy, a great restlessness was disturbing the world. A dissatisfaction with organized society was showing symptoms of a revolt against that society. Kings and popes were striving for temporal dominion with feverish anxiety, at the one pole, at the other, "peasants' revolts" and the preaching of a new social order was threatening feudal society, and rocking it on its foundations. The healing of all this Wycliffe strove to find, and in a measure did find, in his teaching of dominion, which gave hope to Jack the Miller and Jack the Carter equally with Edward the King and John the Duke. Elaborated by Luther, his doctrine of salvation through grace became, in due course, the doctrine of justification through faith. But the world could not be saved, could not be healed, by faith alone, not at least as faith is popularly defined. Faith without works, as James insists, is dead, and faith shown through the works, demanded by the founder of the Christian religion, is demonstrated Science. This teaching was the New Learning of the Nineteenth Century given to humanity by Mrs. Eddy. The Renaissance, the New Learning of the Fifteenth Century, had found expression in an awakening mentality, and

the rediscovery of Greek, and in the publication of the Greek text of the New Testament. The Renaissance of the Nineteenth Century found expression in the interpretation of these texts, in the rediscovery of their Science, and so in the explanation of the spiritual significance of dominion.

The indifference of the Christian martyrs to physical suffering has always excited the wonder of the historian and his readers. Their dominion over the terrors of the Roman circus, the hellish tortures of the Inquisition, and the fires of Nero's gardens or the auto-da-fé, have lacked intelligible explanation until it came with scientific completeness in Christian Science. Then the world began to see what the dominion of Mind over matter really meant. Not the mere influence of the human mind or will over the body, but the dominion of divine Mind, through a scientific appreciation of the nothingness or unreality of matter. The mental exaltation of the martyrs, acting on the fact, scientifically unknown to him, of the unreality of matter, made him mentally temporarily even to pain, which in any case is experienced by the human mind and not by the body. But a higher and scientific understanding of the omnipotence of the divine Mind and the unreality of matter would have revealed to the world, as it revealed to Peter and to John, how Jesus healed the sick, walked on the water, fed the multitude, and raised the dead. It would have shown it, in short, that the miracles were not interruptions or violations of law, supernaturally brought about, but divinely natural demonstrations of divine law in which, truly, is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.

This, then, is the scientific dominion which Jesus taught and demonstrated. A dominion as available to feed a famine-stricken world today as the people by the Galilean lake. A dominion as potent to heal the wounded man at the front as it was to restore the ear of the high priest's servant. And all, obviously, that is necessary to establish it is a knowledge, as Jesus himself declared, again and again, of the truth. Such a knowledge will free whosoever acquires it from the ignorance of Principle which is holding mankind in bondage, it will enable its possessor to speak with the authority of knowledge instead of the hesitation of ignorance, and to do the works that Jesus did, instead of struggling with hands fettered with ignorance.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1917

EDITORIALS

The "Scourge of Small Cords"

IT WAS Mr. Birrell who, engaged in birrelling, made the discovery that history was not philosophy but a pageant. Now, as a matter of fact, it depends altogether what you mean by history, or, if it is permissible to put it so, whose history you are talking about. There are histories, that is to say, Mrs. Markham's, for example, which might legitimately be described not as portraying philosophies or pageants, but themselves as supremely humorous. But, of course, the danger of birrelling is that you are expected to birrell, and then you find yourself in the tragic position of the man who writes the comic paragraphs for the evening paper. Still, it is to be feared, that the senior wranglers of letters are all against Mr. Birrell. It was Thucydides who began it with the epigram that "History is philosophy teaching by examples," a saying which the Greeks after the time of Dionysius wrought into a proverb. It was Bolingbroke, the father of modern English prose, who revived the version of Dionysius, and finally it was Carlyle, of all people in the world, who was forever quoting it.

There is no question but that Carlyle took full advantage of the liberty to teach by examples. His philosophy is a perfect riot of examples, a veritable pageant of them, if Mr. Birrell so pleases. Did anybody ever see such a churning foam of illustrations as forms the torrential narrative of the French revolution. And when the philosophy of his history is learned what is it but the deification of force. "Surely," he bursts out, "of all 'rights of man,' this right of the ignorant man to be guided by the wiser, to be, gently or forcibly, held in the true course by him is the indisputablest." Now this is all very fine in its way, but there was a certain wise man of the east, a certain Pharisaical Jew of Tarsus in Cilicia, who was a little less certain than Carlyle where true wisdom was to be found in the world. Indeed, he seems to have anticipated the now famous saying of one, J. P. Robinson, that "they didn't know everythin' down in Judee."

The simple fact is that the true philosophy of history and so of human endeavor is summed up in the golden rule, but the golden rule, like all philosophy, needs to be reduced to practice in the light of the exegesis of Principle. There are some people who think that the golden rule is to let your neighbors drive a steam roller over you without protest; on the theory that you should in no way harm them. These people were quite unable to see the justification of President Wilson's declaration of war against Germany. They did not understand the metaphysical fact that not injuring a man was not summed up in letting him go scathless in doing wrong, that it might indeed, in order to avoid injuring him in the worst way, be necessary to check his course of wrongdoing by meeting him on his own ground. One of the weaknesses of endeavoring to make out a case is the distortion of facts to make the case hold water, and it is in the exposure of this that the Thucydidean process of illustration becomes peculiarly useful. Jesus of Nazareth, for example, did not argue with the money-changers and the sellers of doves when he found them, where they had no business to be, in the temple court. On the contrary he drove them all out, oxen and sheep as well as men, using a scourge to effect his purpose, and forcing them to carry out the doves, whilst he overthrew the tables of the money-changers, on which the coins were piled. In plain English Jesus realized that there was a mental condition which could not be reached by any other argument than the scourge, just as in the cataclysm of today, governments which have loved peace, and clung to peace, have realized that there is a mental condition which can only be countered by war.

Every day it is becoming more and more apparent, to the world which thinks, that all causation is mental. It was not the misery of the peasant, the annual baking of the acorn-bread, the daily portion of which was split off with a hatchet, and soaked in water before it could be eaten, which caused the great revolution in France. The misery of the peasant was simply the manifestation of a mental process, which on the one side produced subjection, and on the other side tyranny in its worst form. It was the gradual education of French thought by Voltaire, by Rousseau, by Diderot and the encyclopedists, which sapped the force of brutality by pressing upon ignorance. As a result of this there arose a body of purified thought, made articulate in the persons of such men as Turgot, as Necker, and as Lafayette. But these men's knowledge of Principle was not sufficient to steer the ship through the revolutionary seas, without grounding on the rocks. And the animality and brutality fostered under the ancien régime found expression in the orgy of the Terror.

The philosophy of government, in ancient times and all through the Dark Ages, might be summed up in Pilate's famous saying, "Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" The teaching of Jesus of Nazareth based philosophy, for the first time, on Principle, and made possible the idea, which would have been received with Homeric laughter by a Caesar or an Olaf that right was might. The most powerful thing in the whole world, however, is an idea, and the idea of Christianity, a light in the darkness of the Dark Ages, though the darkness perceived it not, did gradually strengthen into a ray of light in medieval Europe. The theory of chivalry, so abused and so polluted as human ideas commonly are, was eventually cut away by the ax of Cervantes' genius, but in its day it served as almost the first breakwater between the brutal arrogance of material dominion and the dumb agony of the oppressed.

Little by little as medievalism gave place to modern times, the true philosophy of history became expressed more and more in the effort to obtain liberty. The voice

of the Ironsides, chanting the Psalms, as they rode down the ranks of the men they termed the Amalekites, was a tableau in the pageant, which expressed the only way these men knew of overturning the tables of the money-changers and the seats of them that sold doves. Le Social Contrat was, of course, quite impossible of application, but it was one of the ideas which, permeating the tyranny and selfishness exemplified in what Mr. Birrell might call the pageant of Marli and Versailles, forced itself, like a drop of water, between the stones of another symbol, the Bastile, and began to cause the decay of the system symbolized in the Bastile. Rome, however, was not built in a day, and by a reversal of the words of Polycarp, men find it difficult to turn from evil to good in a moment. The explosion of the Terror was muffled and choked in the spacious bearskin of the Old Guard, with the result that an Amurath succeeded an Amurath when le Petit Caporal took the place of le Grand Monarque at Versailles. As, however, the sun of Austerlitz set, men witnessed the demand of Kultur for a place in the sun. Now the only comparison for the philosophic idea of Kultur is to be found in the philosophy of Machiavelli. Between the Prince of the one and the Politik of the other, there is a strong family resemblance. As a result the day came when the philosophy of the Sermon on the Mount was faced by the philosophy of Kultur.

Of course had the exponents of the Sermon on the Mount ever sufficiently understood and practiced its teaching as to have demonstrated it, as it was demonstrated eighteen hundred years ago, in Palestine, in the walking on the water and the passing through the rabble, crime would have been held in check when, in the summer of 1914, the famous ultimatum of Count Tisza was dispatched from Vienna to Belgrade. Humanity had not, however, learned the lesson, because it had rejected the preliminary sacrifices, and so that part of humanity, which was dimly, semi-consciously, and altogether unworthily holding by the Sermon on the Mount as against Kultur, found itself meeting Kultur with Kultur's own weapons, and this for the simple reason that it did not know enough to meet the mentality expressed in Kultur in any other way. The Austrian ultimatum was, of course, the veriest side issue of an effect. What was at stake, the day Count Tisza issued it, was the old issue between Principle and the human mind. The human mind fights to the last ditch for its own dominion, but those who understand scientifically are ready to sacrifice all in demonstration of Principle.

Halifax

WHILE the catastrophe that has befallen the chief city of the Canadian Maritime Provinces will be felt and shared by civilized people everywhere, it will bear with peculiar weight and come home with peculiar force to the English-speaking world. Because of proximity, the United States is moved at the moment, perhaps, by a more active sympathy than is any other nation; next to the people of the Dominion itself, the people of the United States are drawn by every sacred tie to extend prompt and generous succor to the stricken community.

Calamity, on one side of the line or on the other, was not necessary to the awakening in these later times, of kindly sentiment and warm friendship between the two countries, but it will serve in this instance to reveal in the United States something of the extent and genuineness of the admiration, respect, and neighborliness which the mass of its sons and daughters entertain for their kinsfolk to the north. The opportunity which the disaster affords of putting into tangible form sentiments of regard for Canada and for Canadians, so often expressed by them during the last three years, will not be overlooked by the people to the south.

The opening of the treasures and the hearts of the people of the United States to the needs of the afflicted people of Halifax will involve neither effort nor strain, but will come, as it is already coming, in response to a spontaneous, generous, and natural impulse. Relief trains have already arrived from different parts of the States, are on the way, or are being laden with supplies and comforts for the houseless and homeless.

The response of the United Kingdom, and of the Dominions of the British Empire throughout the earth, will be of a kind with that which goes out from the United States and its possessions; nor will the serious preoccupations of the allied nations in all quarters of the globe cause them to withhold or restrict their sympathy. Rather will the Halifax catastrophe serve to bind closer together all the nations and peoples now associated in a common struggle for a common cause.

Halifax will rise again. Desolate as the city may appear today, its ruins will soon give place to new and more substantial structures, its business will soon flow in regular channels, and its great misfortune will have become a memory. In the hour of the city's trial it will find solace in the thought that friends have arisen for it everywhere, and it will have reason for thankfulness, in all the future, that through tribulation it came into a clearer and higher knowledge of the good that is in the hearts of men than it had ever before attained.

Transport of United States Troops

ALL available United States soldiers are needed at the battle fronts, and it is of the greatest importance that even the freshest of them shall be transferred from American cantonments to training camps behind the allied armies without unnecessary delay. Instruction can go on as well, and in fact much better, near the scenes of action than at points from three to five thousand miles distant from the trenches. Experienced teachers for officers as well as men will be obtainable with greater readiness in France, or Italy, than in any one of the forty-eight states. The soldiers of the latest call have long since lost their rawness.

Time is a paramount factor in the situation, and time can be saved by transferring the American troops still in training from the cantonments to the training camps near the fronts, for, the sooner the seasoned and skilled drillmasters can take them in hand, the more

quickly and thoroughly will they be taught the essential things.

The matter of getting the now available United States troops transported across the Atlantic with all expedition constitutes a problem, but one that does not appear insuperable. The Paris Conference has had the subject under discussion, and there is reason for believing that a solution has been found in the temporary suspension of certain supply shipments from America and a consequent release of freight-carrying bottoms that can be used as transports. This arrangement would, apparently, involve nothing more serious than a temporary doubling up of work in the munition plants of Great Britain and France, or the acceleration of activities in all the supply factories in the United States and allied countries, with the view of piling up a surplus in advance of the great troop movement.

Calculations and adjustments of this character would not, of course, have been necessary, had the shipyards of the United States turned out tonnage at the promised rate. The Shipping Board or the Emergency Ship Corporation has not yet caught up with its schedule, nor are these officials close enough to their schedule to afford any great assistance in the transportation of the new American army. This force must be landed in Europe before the emergency merchant fleet is ready, or even rigged. The army cannot wait. The circumstances are such that it must not wait.

It does not lie with any one not in the inner confidences of the Allies to say what course they will take toward moving the new American army to the war zones, but it can do no harm to say that the United States will feel no less pleased than Europe when it is learned that the transfer has been made, and made successfully. Furthermore, it will be difficult for those responsible for the task to explain satisfactorily, should explanation be necessary, any delay in carrying the movement through.

"The One-Hoss Shay"

WE MAY take the unanimous assurance of the biographers for it that, during half a century, at least, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes occupied a unique position in literary America. He was as much read in his time, and as much admired, certainly, as any of his contemporaries on the western side of the Atlantic, and he had as many readers and as many admirers as any other American writer on the eastern side. He did not "go out" at the end of half a century, either; he was in the school books and in presentation books, he had a large circulation from the libraries, and was frequently sold in sets, at a much later time. The fact is, he has not "gone out" yet, although not so many people as formerly are reading the "Breakfast Table" series, or "Elsie Venner," or his deliciously humorous verses. However, it is quite amazing, as well as pleasing, to find that no sooner is his name mentioned than scores of writers find scores of things to say about him personally, and about his works.

Professor Emeritus Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, a writer and critic of ability, who has earned many college distinctions, and who has produced some books of solid stuff that bid fair to stand the test of time, wrote, about twenty years ago, a "Literary History of America." In this volume he dealt, among many others, with the author who also had a "Wendell" in his name, and gave far more thought than was usually bestowed upon, what Holmes himself regarded as a "trifle," "The One-Hoss Shay."

Forty or fifty years ago every schoolboy and schoolgirl, who had any standing at all in English, could rattle off "The One-Hoss Shay" at a nod from the teacher. The public of that period had it pat. It is not altogether unfamiliar to school children and students now. Neither before nor after Professor Wendell took it in hand, however, was the poem regarded as being anything more than a cleverly worded humorous skit. But a new light upon the verses, for a few studious and scholarly people. Professor Wendell had pronounced some rhyming that everybody laughed at as "one of the most pitiful satires of our language," his readers either agreed or disagreed with him, but they made no noise worth speaking of, and the discovery might have rested where it was laid for twenty years more, or maybe forty, if a writer for the Kansas City Star had not come across it and seized upon it, a short time ago.

The Wendell theory has lost none of its interest by being hidden for twenty years. On the contrary, a satire on Jonathan Edwards should be as good as new a century after being written. If, as the rediscovener says, the premise be granted, the rest comes easily. The Calvinistic theology of the Eighteenth Century, put in the place of "The One-Hoss Shay" by a skillful satirist, fits to a nicety. Jonathan Edwards' book was published in 1755, the year of the Lisbon earthquake and of Bradock's defeat. With these points in view, the following lines of the Holmes "trifle" will have significance:

Seventeen hundred and fifty-five;
Georgius Secundus was then alive—
Snuffy old drone from the German hive;
That was the year when Lisbon-town
Saw the earth open and gulf her down,
And Bradock's army was done so brown,
Left without a scalp to its crown.
It was on the terrible earthquake day
That the Deacon finished the one-hoss shay.

The deacon's shay was built in a perfectly logical way. Ninety-nine per cent of it was logic, at least, but it was 1 per cent something else. However, it would not have made any difference if it had been 100 per cent logic, for, in any event, the logic would have been unsound. And, thinking of the "Shay" and of the Jonathan Edwards doctrine at the same time, Holmes wrote:

Little of all we value here
Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year
Without both feeling and looking queer.
In fact, there's nothing that keeps its youth,
So far as I know, but a tree and truth.
(This is a moral that runs at large;
Take it; you're welcome—no extra charge.)
First of November—the earthquake-day;
There are traces of age in the one-hoss shay,
A general flavor of mild decay,
But nothing local as one may say.

And concluded with this, as marking a theological breakdown also:

You see, of course, if you're not a dunce,
How it went to pieces all at once,
All at once and nothing first,
Just as bubbles do when they burst,
End of the wonderful one-hoss shay.
Logic is logic. That's all I say.

Professor Wendell was recently asked if he would give the source of his clew to the satire. His reply is interesting:

I have no source of information. The fact that it is satire seemed to me so obvious when I wrote my "Literary History" that I was never more surprised than to find the fact questioned by certain critics. I never knew Dr. Holmes well, so I can't answer your question as to his intentions. I should suppose them, however, no more cryptic than those of Voltaire, Swift or Aristophanes. When you get to that most puzzling of satirists, Rabelais, the case is different.

There can be little, if any, reason to doubt the correctness of Professor Wendell's assumption, but it will take a long time to convince the casual reader of "The One-Hoss Shay" that there can be anything in it quite as deep as all this.

Notes and Comments

THE Brazilian High Commission, appointed to cooperate with the Washington Government in the prosecution of the war, has arrived in the United States with the intention of remaining one year, unless Germany should be defeated in the mean time. It is composed of military officers headed by Colonel Alipio Gama. The promptness of its arrival, and the briskness with which it has undertaken the task to which it has been assigned, help to confirm an already well-established belief that Brazil has no intention of playing the part of a mere interested spectator of the struggle for democracy. Other South American republics will no doubt take notice, and they may copy.

AL-MINTAR, or the watch-tower, still exists to the east of the town of Gaza. It is where Samson is said to have carried the gates of the city. On the road from Gaza to Jaffa are those ancient olive trees, many of them more than a thousand years old, with gnarled bark and immense trunks. There is an old legend which credits Gaza with the invention of the first mechanical clocks. These were perhaps the sand-clocks which are still used in some mosques.

WHEN Congress considers the bill that Senator James Hamilton Lewis proposes, for taking from disloyal naturalized citizens of the United States their citizenship papers, and for sending these people to the countries from which they came, will there not be a fitting opportunity for the national legislature, at the same time, to enact such a law as will prevent people apparently unable to appreciate citizenship in the United States from gaining such a status in the country? That citizenship is too great a treasure to be scorned, commercialized, and trampled upon in the manner now far too common.

THE appointment of the Prince of Wales to the British staff on the Italian front, an appointment which is certainly much appreciated in Italy, recalls the visit which King Victor Emmanuel paid at Windsor in Queen Victoria's day. Relations between the British and Italian royal families were cordial then as now, but Victor Emmanuel was apparently rather a startling visitor. One of the courtiers said that he looked more like a chieftain of the Heruli or the Longobardi than a present-day prince. The Duchess of Sutherland remarked that, of all the Knights of the Garter she had ever seen, he alone looked a match for the Dragon! Queen Victoria won his heart by getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning to bid him good-by.

SPECIAL provision must, it seems, be made for an intramural postal rate in New York City. That center, it should be remembered, is made up largely of units that formerly were independent cities. Annexation has left the present municipal organization with no less than sixteen different post offices—not sub-postal stations, or anything of that sort, but post offices. In other words, New York is now regarded by the Post Office Department as sixteen different cities, and while in other cities two-cent postage carries a sealed letter to any point within the corporate limits, and while in Boston and some other cities this rate is good even between points outside the municipal limits, if within the jurisdiction of the general post office, in New York three cents must be paid between different boroughs. A bill introduced into Congress, on Tuesday, to permit the sending of letters from New York to Brooklyn, a part of New York, at the two-cent rate, is a step toward the correction of this anomalous condition.

ANOTHER beautiful opportunity has been opened for the man who likes to place things one above another, or end to end, or edge to edge, in the announcement that within the last month the United States mint has turned out 77,500,000 one-cent pieces, in addition to 18,700,000 dimes and 11,000,000 nickels, to make up a shortage in the nation's small change. One can almost imagine him at a table, with a pencil in his right hand, his forehead resting on his left, a pad of paper before him, and the familiar words, "If stacked one upon another, these coins would reach—" already prepared for the thrilling figures.

IN A London district, recently, shortly after midnight, a light was seen moving from one side of the street to the other. It was carried by a postwoman, who was delivering letters after delay caused by an air raid. One of the recipients remarked to the young woman, "You ought to have a medal for doing this at this late hour." The postwoman replied, "I am a soldier's wife, madam, and I know the value of these letters I am carrying." Such ideals of service are becoming common enough in England, and in many other countries. And every time they "carry farther than the next street."